



THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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Contents

	PAGE
The President General's Message	627
The Spirit of America—The Rev. George O'Pray	629
John Wollaston, Portrait Painter—Luella P. Chase	633
The Ramparts We Watch—The Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, D. D.	637
We Have No Fear—Ethel Wallace Craig	640
Letters of the Presidentess, Julia Gardiner Tyler, 1844-1845—Sarah Agnes Wallace	641
Washington State Celebrates Territorial Centennial—Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr.	647
Through a Junior's Eyes—Mildred E. Wynne	651
National Defense—Katharine G. Reynolds and Frances B. Lucas	653
Parliamentary Procedure—Florence Garrison Danforth	657
Fort Jackson—Martha McArthur Ross	659
State Activities	660
With the Chapters	661
Genealogical Department	667
Nevada—Mrs. Charles Priest	685
D. A. R. Membership, as of February 1, 1953	695
Massachusetts Chapter Founders Society—Mabelle S. Senning	720
National Honor Roll of Chapters	724
Valley Forge Memorial Bell Tower—Anita G. Williams	730
Excellent Records for This All-States Issue	736
Quiz Program	742
Among Our Contributors	743

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* * *

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The President General's Message



Dear Daughters:

SINCE our May Magazine material goes to the printer in March, it is my pleasure to write this, my last letter to you, at the request of our Editor. I wish it were possible to express my appreciation to each one of you, personally, for your kindnesses, your loyalty and your cooperation during these past three years.

The work of the Chapters during this period has not been easy because paying debts is never especially enjoyable. However, I know that you have a deep sense of satisfaction in the accomplishments to this time. This letter is being written in February, so I am hoping that by the time of our Continental Congress, our Building and Memorial Bell Tower debts may be cleared either by cash contributions or pledges.

Every project which the Daughters of the American Revolution have ever started has been completed and paid for.

During these three years, the work of our Committees has gone forward because of your belief in our objectives. Through the years we must always continue to advance in all of our program of activities. May each one of us remember that there is always something we *can* do to further the various phases of our Americanism and youth programs. We wish to do our part in helping to preserve our Constitutional form of government and to realize fully that the future of our country is in the hands of the youth of today.

What an ever greater power for good the Daughters of the American Revolution could be if every one of our members assumed an individual responsibility.

In the months to come you will have a new President General, Cabinet Officers and seven new Vice Presidents General. I know they will do their utmost to serve you and our National Society faithfully and efficiently as have all the National Officers through the more than sixty-two years of the existence of our organization.

I wish to make this my last request to you, as your President General, that each one of you give the same allegiance to our new President General which you have given to me.

May our Society ever grow in influence and thus promote to greater heights our three objectives which are Historical, Educational and Patriotic.

May God shed His richest blessing on each one of you.

Affectionately,

Margaret E. Patton

Retiring President General, N. S. D. A. R.

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**THE KANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

AFFECTIONATELY DEDICATES THIS PAGE

The Spirit of America

BY THE REV. GEORGE O'PRAY

IN speaking at the Baptist Church recently I said that most talks have a great deal in common with ladies' gowns—they're either like the old-fashioned gowns which went all around the subject and never touched it—or they're like the modern gowns which stick to the subject, but never cover it. In preparing this article for you, I did not know whether to make it old-fashioned or modern—to go all around the subject or to stick to it—because the Daughters of the American Revolution is an organization of historical emphasis which certainly goes back to the early era of *hoop* skirts, and which, at the same time is modern and most progressive in outlook and activity.

Perhaps you will decide that this article is more like the Indian game of "Snatch-the-Club" in which you circle the club very warily and then, when your opponent is least expecting it, you take hold of the club and make off with it.

"Whither the American Spirit" is a question that should be of moment to every citizen of this nation because upon the maintenance of that spirit depend our individual rights and liberties, our freedoms and independence, our democratic form of government. It is a question that should be of burning concern to the Daughters of the American Revolution because the object of your organization, the primary reason for its existence, is "to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence . . ."

Unless that American spirit is held inviolable in the hearts of our people all that we say or do about life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness becomes meaningless. The Declaration of Independence without some knowledge of and feeling for the spirit which prompted its writing would be nothing more than the nice-sounding words and phrases of a small group of impractical idealists. The Constitution and its Bill of Rights would be a contract between people and their government that could never be enforced if the spirit of the people was not in accord with it.

The work of your own organization in acquiring and protecting historic spots, erecting monuments, doing research, preserving documents, relics and records would be nothing more than mortmain the hand of the dead past on us—if back of them was not a living, dynamic, soul-stirring spirit of independence and freedom. Spots, monuments, documents, relics and records are dead things—they do not feel, speak or act of themselves—what makes them meaningful is that they are symbols of the spirit of men and women who pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for the cause of freedom—and who won liberty and independence for this nation.

To my mind the spirit is everything. It brought these United States into being; it has kept them alive and strong; it has seen us through difficult and perilous times; it has made it possible to weld thirteen, small divided colonies into the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

But what is this tremendous life-giving power we call the Spirit of America? No one can fully say because spirit is intangible and indefinable. We may only know and understand it by the heroic and glorious actions it has brought forth in the lives of men. It's the daring belief of a Columbus to sail out on uncharted seas; the willingness of the settlers at Jamestown to face the unknown; the courage and tenacity of the Pilgrims; the hardiness of the colonists;—it's Patrick Henry shouting for liberty or death; the wisdom of Benjamin Franklin; the high aspirations of Thomas Jefferson; the wild ride through the night of Paul Revere; the embattled farmers of Lexington and Concord; Nathan Hale and his regret that he had but one life to give for his country.

The Spirit of America is John Paul Jones and the Bon Homme Richard; Ethan Allen and Colonel Morgan; the icy waters of the Delaware on Christmas night; Washington and bare, bleeding feet at Valley Forge; Haym Solomon and two and one-half million dollars for the cause; Oliver Pollock giving his fortune and being

thrown into a Spanish debtor's prison; Robert Morris and the financial miracles he performed.

This Spirit is the epic chapter that your forebears—drummer boys, privates, lieutenants, captains, generals, doctors and all the others—wrote on the pages of history as they fought, bled and died for their country. It is "Old Ironsides," and Francis Scott Key seeing by the rocket's glare and the bursting bombs that a flag still waved; it's a terrible Civil War because the rights and liberties of America belong to everyone within its borders; it's the Meuse and the Argonne and "Over There"; it's Pearl Harbor; Corregidor, the Coral Sea, a flag on Okinawa, bonds, blood, and production lines rolling night and day, because a spirit said that the four freedoms were the God-given rights of all men everywhere. And now it's Korea—where even though our men may not be sure of what they are fighting for their country has called them and they have made response.

This is the Spirit of America—a glorious, inspiring thing without parallel in the history of man. We can be proud of it, we can thrill to it, we can unreservedly pledge our lives, fortunes and sacred honor to keep it alive. This is the spirit you are charged with maintaining and perpetuating.

But what has been happening to it in this past generation? Where has the love and willingness to sacrifice for it gone? Why does it flicker like a candle in the wind instead of burning like a torch on high?

There are many answers to these questions. Basically, the spirit of America is dying because the fundamental moral integrity that must be part and parcel of every human soul is rapidly going by the board—and the spiritual impetus which forged and preserved us a nation is gone from the lives of our people.

Some of the most famous words ever uttered by an American statesman are those at the close of Lincoln's Gettysburg address in which he prayed that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth. Theodore Roosevelt, in speaking of that form of government, said that it might last fifty years. Since he made his prediction thirty-seven of those years have passed and the forces and influences which have been

at work in our country during that time, and which are at work in it now, bid fair to bring about a fulfillment of his prophecy.

This is not a scare headline from a yellow journal, or a May Day threat, or the fear of hammer and sickle. If that government, of, by and for the people falls it will be for the same reason that other governments have fallen—not because of enemies from without, but because of moral and spiritual decline within.

Lest you think me an alarmist who cries "Wolf! Wolf!" when there is no wolf, allow me to point out a few of the many indications that our moral integrity and our spiritual impetus are at a low ebb and that our God-given, inalienable rights are in serious danger. During World War II there were many shortages which necessitated rationing. We had a discouraging amount of hoarding, black marketing and selling of points and stamps being carried on, not by professional crooks alone, but by the rank and file of our people. That's the kind of patriotism which doesn't give us the right to walk on the same hallowed ground where the blood of our Revolutionary heroes was spilled!

We believed the atom bomb in our possession was a powerful deterrent to any nation seeking to begin an aggressive war. The information on the bomb was given to our enemies—not primarily by their own spies, but by citizens of this country who sold us out. We have seen wave after wave of strikes sweep this country at crucial times—miners went out when millions were dependent on them for fuel; automotive workers when their products were in serious demand; railroad workers when shipping was critically essential—and we even got to a point where school-teachers and nurses—members of professions whose outstanding mark is to give service—went on strike and sacrificed public weal for selfish gain.

Anyone who followed the proceedings of the Kefauver Committee could not help being shocked by the extent of the gambling and crime syndicates, and even more deeply disturbed by the tie-up of these syndicates with those whom we elected to office to protect us against them. The Internal Revenue Bureau turns out to be filled with those who think "Internal" means going into their own pockets; the

Department of Justice is found to need a first investigation of itself before it can go out and investigate anyone else; findings of Committees rooting out the "reds" and "pinks" and turning up malfeasance in office are locked away in personal files.

Then there were the closed door sessions of Yalta and Teheran where we were sold down the river to Russia; the glaring example of the Atlantic Charter which was given to us as a sacred document—believed in, fought for—and then the moment it stood in the way of power politics it became a mere scrap of paper. There is the policy that our people have no moral or physical fortitude to face the realities of war—so during World War II and to some extent in Korea—we are spoon fed with milk and bread propaganda when it comes to our casualties, setbacks and losses. A real people's government can face the truth and measure up to its responsibilities—but apparently there are many in high places who don't think we have a people's government any longer. We're embarked on a program of cradle to the grave security that is sapping our initiative; we're slowly, but surely being robbed of our independence by government bureaucracy; we're having our mouths shut because if we speak out against these forces and pressures which are destroying our American spirit we're labeled and in danger of being investigated as un-American.

The freedom of the individual and the rights of the people to control their own government have been infringed upon to a dangerous extent. Up and down the land we find that opportunism, expediency, political maneuvering, self-perpetuation in the fields of wealth, power and security have come to be the cardinal virtues in place of righteousness, justice, honesty and the security and well-being of the whole nation.

And then, to close this section of what has been happening to tear down the spirit of freedom and independence the crowning blow of all. I came on the following statement by the President General of your organization in the May issue of your Magazine: "Are you certain of the patriotic principles of your minister? Are there books or leaflets advocated by your church which have been written by men who are not in accord with the precepts of our Constitutional form of Government?" I said

to myself: "Good Lord, has it gone that far?"—and I read it again. We're in a sorry and pitiable state when those who teach and preach the principles upon which this country was founded come under suspicion!

What can be done to preserve this spirit, to put it back where it belongs in the heart and soul of this nation? I have some suggestions to offer. First, for the D. A. R. as a whole, give serious thought to the third section of the objects of your organization: "To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom . . ." It is a great object and I know that you do cherish our institutions—but in the light of these recent developments how well have we been maintaining—and if we do not maintain the institutions of American freedom at home what right have we to extend them to others, and exactly what blessings of liberty would we secure for all mankind?

I know the excellent work you have been doing with Americanism, with the Indians, in the Philippines, with schools, conservation, correct use of the Flag, citizenship, pilgrimages, and with your library—but what are you doing about this intangible spirit of which all these works are but outward symbols?

I know you have the largest group of buildings in the world built and financed entirely by a woman's organization, that you have seven million dollars worth of property in the most beautiful section of the Nation's Capital—but how much are buildings and property doing to fight off the attacks on our freedom and independence?

I know that in the year ending in April, 1950, the D. A. R. had 578,121 column inches of newspaper space—a total of 3,600 newspaper pages—and that you had 16,400 broadcasts and telecasts—but what proportion of that newspaper space and radio-television time went into social news and pictures while the spirit of American independence and the rights of man were capitulating in the dust?

I am not criticizing your organization—I dare not think of how much worse off we would be if it were not for you and the work you are doing—but I do ask that you think about these things, that you concentrate—not on raising money and erecting monuments—but on the strengthening of

that spirit in which this nation was born and through which alone this nation shall survive.

My second suggestion is that the objects of the D. A. R. be carried out in your daily, personal lives. Those objects could not be higher, nobler or better designed—but the members of the D. A. R. must be falling short in carrying them out or we would not be in such a sorry state. Over 172,000 women consecrated to those objects, filled with the spirit of '76, could do a tremendous job—and I would fear for anyone who was in the way if they ever got rolling.

Preservation of the spirit of liberty and independence means speaking out boldly—not being afraid of what others think—not being afraid of being wrong occasionally, because even when you are wrong you are still performing a real public service by causing others to re-examine their own patriotism.

Liberty is stolen insidiously and must be protected at every step. We have become a people who are afraid to defend our beliefs, timid about standing up and being counted, too concerned about the judgments of our fellows, too uncertain about the depth of our own convictions concerning America, too taken in by the "bread and circus" philosophy which has made craven cowards of so many of our citizens.

You who are the members of this organization and the descendants of those who gave us freedom and independence should be in the forefront teaching and preaching the true spirit of America, working diligently to strengthen it, fighting against the forces that would destroy it. You should be the watchmen on the wall of democracy challenging everyone and everything that poses a danger to this nation and its institutions. You have high honor in that you stand in the line of those who did so much, but there is no honor worthy of the name which does not carry with it a responsibility to the past, a responsibility which must always be fulfilled in the present.

And now my last point—not so much a suggestion, as a directive, because of this I am absolutely convinced. I am weary to death of people who are opposed to everything and I long for people who are for something. I hope I have heard the last speech against Communism, Stalin, the

Politburo and dialectical materialism.

Communism is based on the slavish philosophy of regimentation, but the only effective way I know to be against it is to be for a powerful spirit of freedom, to insist on independence, to fight for the God-given liberties that are the birthright of every human soul. I say, preserve the spirit of America, make it a mighty and impregnable fortress of freedom, instill it in the hearts, minds and souls of our people until it is so great, so good, so inspiring that against it nothing can prevail.

But this we cannot do unless we return to the source from whence our rights and liberties have come—the God and Father of all. Grace Peterson writing in the August issue of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE supports the truth of this statement when she says:

"Against the foul oppressor
Against the savage foe;
We must turn again to God
To keep from greed and woe."

Felix Morley, writing in the same issue, quotes the brilliant student of American customs, Alexis de Tocqueville, who said in his book *Democracy in America*—"Religion must be regarded as the first of their political institutions." The Declaration of Independence closes with the words: "For the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

I challenge the D. A. R. or any other organization committed to the preservation of our American liberties and our spirit of independence to succeed in keeping us independent without having a complete and utter dependence on the God who created us free and who endowed us with certain inalienable rights. I submit to you that the only place I have heard the Star-Spangled Banner sung as it was meant to be sung in the last ten years has been in the Church of God—where chills ran up and down my spine, where inspiration seized hold, where patriotism to a cause was deep and meaningful. And the reason the National Anthem meant so much in the Church was that back of the words and music was a spirit—and the source of the Spirit was the Power that hath made and

(Continued on page 735)

John Wollaston, Portrait Painter

and His Portrait of Mary Lightfoot in Our Museum

BY LUELLA P. CHASE

National Vice Chairman, D. A. R. Museum Committee

IT IS said that John Wollaston, the English portrait painter who came to America in 1749 to try his fortune, painted more than three hundred oil portraits of our wealthiest and most prominent Colonial and English families. His portrait of a lovely young girl with a doll, owned by the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution, hangs above the mantel in the parlor section.

This portrait was presented to the Museum by the late Herbert Lee Pratt of New York, a collector of Early American paintings, who purchased it at the well-known Thomas Clarke sale of American Portraits. (Frick Art Reference Library, New York.) His statement follows:

"I hereby give and donate without limiting conditions to the Museum of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the following article to be the absolute property of the Museum: Portrait of Mary Lightfoot (Allen), by John Wollaston." (Signed) Herbert L. Pratt, September 15, 1942.

The portrait was received by Mrs. C. Edward Murray, then Curator General of the National Society, D. A. R., on September 16, 1942. Mr. Pratt was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. We regret to announce his passing on February 3, 1945.

As almost two centuries have passed since this portrait was painted, and careful restoration will soon be necessary, the Museum Curator, Mrs. Cecil Norton Broy, asked for more history of the young girl in the picture and of the famous artist for our Museum files.

The portrait is of Mary Lightfoot, daughter of William and Mildred Howell Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, Charles City County, Virginia. Her father was a King's Counsellor. Born in 1750, Mary was a young girl when Wollaston was painting in Virginia. According to fashion, she is dressed like an adult in a snugly-fitting silk gown, the thread lace on low neck-line

and sleeve ruffles being beautifully pencilled by the artist. Her large brown eyes, slightly lifted at the corners, are characteristic of some of Wollaston's work. She smiles coyly while holding a doll on a table, and is a sweet, charming young Miss. A feature of this artist's work is the "trick" doll, often used by him in portraits of young girls.

In 1765, when fifteen, Mary Lightfoot was married to Colonel William Allen, a graduate of William and Mary College, who qualified as Colonel on May 15, 1764. He was a widower. His first wife, Clara Walker, had a son, John Allen. Colonel William Allen was one of the wealthiest men in Surry County, inheriting large tracts of land from his uncle, John Allen. Their home was at Claremont, in the large brick mansion built in 1649 by his ancestor, Arthur Allen. In 1676, this house was seized and fortified by Nathaniel Bacon, leader of Bacon's Rebellion, and used as a fort by his friends, from which came its name, "Bacon's Castle." The house is still standing.

Here Mary Lightfoot Allen lived with her husband and family until her death in 1789, aged 39 years. Her children were William, Patsy, Ann Armistead, John, and Martha Bland. Colonel William Allen died in 1793. Their eldest son, William Allen, was a Colonel in the War of 1812. His monument is at Claremont. (William and Mary College *Quarterly*, Vols. 3, 5 and 8.)

Of the English artist, John Wollaston, very little was known until recently, when George C. Groce, Ph.D., of Columbia University, an officer in the Library of Congress, published the result of fifteen years of research on Wollaston's life and works. His articles are in the New York Historical Society's *Quarterly* of October, 1950, and in the Summer, 1952, *Art Quarterly*, published by the Detroit Institute of Arts. From personal interviews with Dr. Groce, I am privileged to quote from him and his



JOHN WOLLASTON'S PORTRAIT OF MARY LIGHTFOOT
Displayed in D. A. R. Museum, Washington, D. C.

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articles for the D. A. R. MAGAZINE and our Museum files.

The artist, John Wollaston, was born about 1710, in London, presumably the son of the portrait painter, John *Woolaston*. While their surnames are spelled differently, Dr. Groce pronounces the son's name according to the spelling given by the father. Doubtless, the son was a member of the London School of Painting, and may have learned drapery painting from the accomplished Joseph Van Aken. Charles Willson Peale, then a young art student in London, knew John Wollaston as a famous drapery painter.

The first known painting by Wollaston was of a little girl with a dog in a landscape, signed "John Wollaston, 1736." In 1742, he produced a painting of the internationally-known minister, the Reverend George Whitefield, preaching. It is now in England's National Portrait Gallery. In 1744, he signed and dated the portrait of Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet and Member of Parliament from Canterbury. Probably his most important portrait, from the American viewpoint, was that of Thomas Appleford, painted in 1746, the visible link between Wollaston's obscure past and brilliant future. This was presented to the New York Historical Society by the late Waldron Phoenix Belknap, Jr., and is the only signed and dated portrait of his English work in an American public collection.

Having decided to try his fortune in the New World, the first notice of Wollaston's presence in New York was on June 23, 1749, when he was summoned as a witness in a court case there.

New York had its earliest fashionable portrait painter in John Wollaston. Many artists, seeing his fluency and assurance of technique, were profoundly influenced, and tried to emulate his work. Among these were John Hesselius, Matthew Pratt and Benjamin West. The latter, a highly talented artist, reshaped his entire style of painting to conform with that of Wollaston, later going to London to complete his training, where he became court painter for King George III, and helped American art students there.

In men's portraits, velvet jackets were fashionable, also the expertly curled wig, high white stock and fancy vest. In ladies' gowns, there is a similarity of style but with wide variations in color and decora-

tions. It is said that his exquisite pencilling of silks, satins, velvets and fine laces delighted the ladies of the 1750s.

While in New York, he is known to have painted seventy-five portraits of such families as Beekman, Colden, Livingston, Morris, Philipse, Schuyler, Stillwell, Van Cortlandt, Walton, Watts and others.

A portrait of little Rebecca Calvert, with a doll, is in the Baltimore Museum of Art; one of Mrs. Charles Carroll of Annapolis is in the home of Mrs. Caroline Pennington in Baltimore; one of Nathaniel Marston is in the Museum of the City of New York; portraits of the Calverts, Bordleys, Carrolls, Digges, Dorseys, Dulaneys, Galloways, Johns, Keys, Platers and many others were painted in Maryland.

Wollaston painted in Virginia in 1757. On October 21st of that year, he received 56 pistoles (Spanish milled dollars) from Mrs. Martha Custis, for painting three portraits of the Custis family—one of her husband, Daniel Parke Custis, one of herself, and one of their children, John Parke and Martha Parke Custis. These are preserved in the small but important Art Gallery in the Washington and Lee University Chapel at Lexington, Virginia. As the artist was soon leaving for London, he asked Mrs. Custis to pay for the portraits in Spanish pistoles instead of the paper currency of Virginia. Mrs. Custis made this payment, the receipt for which, signed by John Wollaston, is among the personal papers of Mrs. Martha Washington at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond, Virginia.

About one hundred portraits, painted by Wollaston in Virginia, were of the Randolphs, Bollings, Byrds, Carters, Custises, Lewises, Lightfoots, Meades, Pages, Tayloes, Walthoes and others of prominence. One of Richard Randolph, Jr., is in William and Mary College, Williamsburg; four portraits of Colonel Fielding Lewis and his wife, Betty, sister of George Washington, are in their home "Kenmore" in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

After a short visit to London, Wollaston was in Philadelphia in 1758, making portraits of such families as Chew, Coxe, Oswald, Peter, Plumstead, Swift, Turner and others.

In 1759, he had been employed by the East India Company and went to join his two daughters who were living in the

British East Indies, married to officers of that Company. There he remained for some years, a "writer" for the East India Company and Magistrate in a court of Calcutta.

Returning to America perhaps in the Autumn of 1766, he produced some of his best work in South Carolina. One was of a very beautiful young woman, "Polly" Golightly, adorned with jewels and autumnal asters and wearing a very flirtatious hat. Dr. Groce saw this portrait in a private home at Sumter, South Carolina, and says it is a most exquisite painting. Others are Little Miss Smith with a doll, at the Carolina Art Association in Charleston; and Ann Gibbes, with jewels and a finely pencilled lace collar, in the Worcester Art Museum. He painted twenty portraits while in Charleston.

On May 31, 1767, after bidding farewell to many friends, he sailed from Charleston on the Ship, "Portland," for London; his safe arrival was reported by the American Soldier-artist, Charles Willson Peale, after which he fades from our view—a mystery well worth solving.

Of the Mary Lightfoot portrait in our Museum, Dr. Groce states:

"I regard this portrait as one of the finest and most authentic specimens of John Wollaston's art which it has been my pleasant good fortune to examine."

As Dr. Groce has seen and examined most of the known portraits by Wollaston, we value highly his statement on our Mary Lightfoot portrait and are deeply grateful

to him for all information on Wollaston's works contained in this writing.

Jointly with the New York Historical Society, Dr. Groce is now preparing, for early publication, a *Dictionary of Artists in America*, (1564-1860), containing biographies of more than nine thousand artists who worked in America prior to the War Between the States. It is the most comprehensive work on the subject ever produced in the whole history of this country. When this is finished, he will resume intensive research on the life and works of John Wollaston.

The unsurpassed record of portraits produced by Wollaston in England and America make him the most influential English-American artist of the Colonial period. His paintings are in museums, art galleries and private collections, the New York Historical Society having the largest number under one roof. Others are in the Museum of the City of New York, the National and Corcoran Galleries of Art in Washington, D. C., the Virginia Historical Society, William and Mary College, the Gibbes Gallery at Charleston, and in private homes.

After two hundred years, the sheen of his satins, soft warmth of his velvets, and delicate tracings of his laces remain undimmed to the present day. John Wollaston loved America and had many friends in this country. His Mary Lightfoot painting attracts much attention. It is a fascinating study to lovers of Art and a valuable asset to our Museum.

A FATHER'S PRAYER

Build me a son, O Lord, who will be strong enough to know when he is weak, and brave enough to face himself when he is afraid; one who will be proud and unbending in honest defeat, and humble and gentle in victory.

Build me a son whose wishbone will not be where his backbone should be; a son who will know Thee—and that to know himself is the foundation stone of knowledge.

Lead him, I pray, not in the path of ease and comfort, but under the stress and spur of difficulties and challenge. Here let him learn to stand up in the storm; here let him learn compassion for those who fail.

Build me a son whose heart will be clear, whose goal will be high; a son who will master himself before he seeks to master other men; one who will learn to laugh, yet never forget how to weep; one who will reach into the future, yet never forget the past.

And after all these things are his, add, I pray, enough of a sense of humor, so that he may always be serious, yet never take himself too seriously. Give him humility, so that he may always remember the simplicity of true greatness, the open mind of true wisdom, the meekness of true strength.

Then, I, his father, will dare to whisper, "I have not lived in vain."

—General Douglas MacArthur in *The Young Soldier*

The Ramparts We Watch

By the REV. EDWARD L. R. ELSON, D. D.

"Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."—II Corinthians 3:17.

SOME years ago, a motion picture called *The Ramparts We Watch* portrayed a great nation responding with vitality and vision to an historic emergency. The moving spectacle warmed the heart, stirred the emotions and kindled the patriotic flame. At this moment when civilization is gasping for its breath we need to reclaim the truth that the ramparts of our national life are not alone our shores, our farms, our cities, and our factories but something less physical and tangible. More important than our sea lanes, or airways, economic resources, industrial powers, and military efficiency, the ramparts which give us real security rests in the character of our people, the nature of our liberty, the sanctity and stability of the home, and the divine mission of the church.

Our first defense inevitably turns on the character of our people. It was a people of strong character who built this Nation and only a strong people can be trusted with our great powers, privileges, and responsibilities. One has only to read the history of early New England, Virginia, and the Middle Atlantic settlements to be impressed by this fact. They were a sturdy lot with a strong sense of righteousness, justice, and personal integrity. At the time of the War of Independence two-thirds of the Colonists were Calvinists in their religious convictions. They were brought up upon its fundamental tenets of reverence, industry, frugality, chastity, sobriety, and honesty. It was a stern philosophy, but it was Christian and it was not weak. The earlier settlers, the English, Scotch, Irish, and Scotch-Irish, were succeeded by freedom-seeking French, by Germans fleeing Prussian militarism, by Italians, Scandinavians, Russians, and others who saw the vision of a land of liberty and opportunity. Most of them lived under the dominion of a God who was the sovereign ruler of a moral universe. They felt that they were responsible in their individual and social conduct to that kind of a God. They were refugees

from political and religious oppression but they were not fugitives from high moral concepts and disciplined religious living. There was something noble and great in them which we in our day need if we are to emerge from the present chaos as a people worthy of survival. We need that quality today which makes character a firm alloy, compounded of human strength and divine grace; kindness and firmness; gentleness and ruggedness; and a determination to live for and to enforce justice. Only men of majestic character can be trusted with their own destinies. So the character of our people is the first rampart of the Nation.

The second rampart is a correlation of the first. It turns on the kind of liberty we have inherited and which today we cherish. Liberty, as we understand it, did not come by accident. It has come as the gift of God in time. The source of our liberty according to the Hebrew-Christian tradition is in God's creative act. Our forefathers knew that "where the Spirit of the Lord is there is liberty." True liberty is rooted in faith in God. The freedom we know is not something we have achieved or something granted to us by a government. It is the gift of God to man as part of his creation. Governments may acknowledge that freedom but they cannot bestow it and no power on earth has the right to take away freedom under God. This kind of freedom is possible only when we have the faith that produces it and the character to express it.

The price of liberty is the assumption of personal responsibility for one's own well-being and that of his fellows. It means participation in the privileges of a democratic Christian society. The freedom to worship, to speak, to vote, to write, are not worth much if we are not the kind of people who have a God to worship, something worth writing about and speaking about, and a sincere and honorable exercise of the ballot. The liberty to have many religious faiths, many political parties, and great economic resources cannot be long continued if we do not have the spirit of

the Lord in our lives, which makes us employ these privileges worthily.

As heirs of this tradition we must always remember that our freedom as God's gift is not freedom to do as you please, but only as God pleases—that freedom ends where it infringes upon the common good or the rights of another whose freedom is also bestowed by God.

We cannot say it too frequently and with too great emphasis that that, which is distinctive in our national life, is our faith in God—a God who while being the God of all men, becomes in a sense, the God of those who accept His purposes and obey His law. The only true freedom is freedom under God—freedom by submission to the Higher Authority.

Outside of God, man is in rebellion and anarchy. Where men do not have faith in God they follow their own wilfulness and become captive to their own sins, slaves to evil, destitute of an inner light and center of power. Such men cannot readily be trusted with their own destiny. When men do not have faith in God, they become lawless and sinful, and the world is plagued with epidemics of crime. Men without faith require external power and force to control them. The New Testament is full of these convictions and it was this concept which led to the Reformation and in the end produced American democracy; for as originally conceived, our life is the logical culmination of the Protestant Reformation. Men who are obedient to God and who are submissive to His sovereign will are less in need of the laws of man and are more likely to be obedient to whatever laws do exist. Where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty—true liberty, because the soul is captive only to God. For the truth of the matter is you can only have our kind of democracy where a substantial proportion of people believe in and act under faith in God as the sovereign Lord of life. We do an ill thing if we try to have the fruits of our democracy and neglect the roots. One of the most patriotic acts a man can do in these days is to be a member of a church in the tradition of emancipated living.

The liberty we talk so much about is not ours by achievement but by God's bestowal. And we can never go higher until we go deeper—until we are rooted and grounded in the Christian faith.

A nation is strong when its fundamental institutions are strong. Another rampart we must make secure is the home. Our pioneer homes made our Nation great. They were places of industry, piety, and democracy. The barn or wagon shed, for the men and boys, and the kitchen, for women and girls, provided centers of industry. The home was a sanctuary in which the family became a congregation regularly honoring the word of God and worshipping the Eternal Lord of Life. The dining table and the fireside assembly were arenas of political discussion—training schools of democracy. The father was prophet, priest, and king—prophet in teaching the word of truth, priest in leading his family in many a religious exercise, and king because he enforced the moral law. And the household was linked to the church by the institution of the family pew.

What has happened to all this? Many homes are disintegrating for the want of a moral and spiritual foundation. Sacred vows are repudiated, infidelity condoned, contracts dissolved, emotions damaged, minds dwarfed, child development warped, and personality destroyed. Moral and spiritual guidance is minimized, if not neglected entirely. Religion has become a domestic option. The Bible, while physically present, is in too many cases an unexplored volume. Family life no longer possesses its interpreting and unifying strength. When the family gathers it is not at the family altar or even the fireside, but in front of the television screen where each contends with the other for the favorite show. Home has come to be a place to which one goes to get ready to go somewhere else. The living room is the distance between the dining room table and the front door. Home is a dormitory by night and a commissary by day. That is why we are all the more grateful for the Christian homes we yet behold. But something disastrous is happening to the sanctity and stability of the average American.

The family pew is almost a relic of by-gone days. How is it that parents encourage their children to sit through double-feature motion pictures which are often emotionally injurious, but will not insist on their children participating in the religious double feature of both Sunday school and

church? And what are we to hope for the future when so many of our parents make no place whatever for religion in their own lives and that of their children? Recently nearly 30 per cent of one of our own high school classes were so untutored in religion as not even to be able to indicate a religious preference. Will it require a major disaster to persuade us of a truth the ministers of religion have been asserting with heart-breaking passion, that unless we re-establish life on a spiritual foundation, our future generations are doomed? A blatant and blasphemous paganism and a disastrous materialistic philosophy will assume its damning dominion over American life and noble living will have vanished.

But many a man is beginning to have a haunting feeling that he would like to recover that which he has lost and, with Strickland Gillilan in *The Cry of an Alien*, would say:

"I'm an alien—I'm an alien to the faith my mother taught me:

I'm a stranger to the comfort that my 'Now I lay me' brought me,

To the everlasting arms that held my father when he died.

I have spent a lifetime seeking things I spurned when I had found them:

I have fought and been rewarded in full many a winning cause:

But I'd yield them all—fame, fortune, and the pleasures that surround them,

For a little of the faith that made my mother what she was.

"I was born where God was closer to His children and addressed them

With the tenderest of messages through bird, and tree, and bloom:

I was bred where people stretched upon the velvet sod to rest them.

Where the twilight's benediction robbed the coming night of gloom.

But I've built a wall between me and the simple life behind me:

I have coined my heart and paid it for the fickle world's applause:

Yet I think His hand would fumble through the voiceless dark and find me

If I only had the faith that made my mother what she was.

"When the great world came and called me, I deserted all to follow:

Never knowing, in my dazedness, I had slipped my hand from His—

Never noting, in my blindness, that the bauble fame was hollow,

That the gold of wealth was tinsel, as I since have learned it is

I have spent a lifetime seeking things I've spurned when I have found them:

I have fought and been rewarded in full many a petty cause,

But I'd take them all—fame, fortune, and the pleasures that surround them,

And exchange them for the faith that made my mother what she was."

Well, the faith that made that kind of mother was faith in the Bible as the living Word of God; faith in God as the Sovereign Ruler of Life, faith in Christ as Saviour and Lord; and faith in His living presence—the Master of our homes, market places, and our legislative halls.

And we must maintain as the chief rampart in its pristine vitality the Christian Church. In its life and message here is the sure foundation buttressing every other rampart. "Other foundation have we none than that which is in Jesus Christ" and the Apostles. Many men who now declare their willingness to fight for democracy haven't lived for its ungirding organism—the church. The church, particularly the Reformed Church, must have the allegiance of men who say they believe in it if our kind of democracy is to prevail. If men are to be trusted with their own destinies they must be the kind of men produced by the Christian Gospel.

When Albert Einstein observed the rising threat of totalitarianism in Germany he said he expected its chief opposition would come first from the press and from men of letters. When this group was strangely tractable he said he placed his hope in the universities, in the liberal minds of discriminating scholars, but these men were docile and submissive. Where, then, should he look? Only in the churches did he behold men of valiant spirit making vigorous resistance to the Nazi movement, and he came to respect them.

In much of the world once more the church is a minority movement amid a vast paganism. But it does have the answer to the needs of our world. It is not a new movement. It is rooted in antiquity, anchored in eternity and it has the stability of the ages. The church came by men, and it

(Continued on page 738)

We Have No Fear

By ETHEL WALLACE CRAIG

TO you who live behind the Iron Curtain the life we live in the United States of America is incomprehensible. You, to whom Fear is a constant companion, cannot understand that it is unknown to most of us.

We have no Fear, for our government will not take away our privileges, our property or our opportunities, for we are guaranteed by our Constitution the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The privacy of our homes cannot be violated. The police are our friends, not our enemies. They do not spy upon us but protect us and our children. They are the guardians of the law and instantly respond when we appeal for their aid if there is any trouble in the place where we live.

We have no Fear that our loved ones will be snatched from our side without reason and with little hope of return.

We have no Fear, for we all have a voice in our government and in the making of our laws. Each one of us when he reaches majority has a vote which is so guarded that it is known to the voter alone. So we can choose the men whom we want to represent us without fear of reprisal, and after they are elected we can write to them expressing our views and the reasons for them.

We have no Fear of injustice, because, if we are arrested for wrong-doing, we can appeal to an impartial court through a lawyer chosen by ourselves to speak for us before a jury of our peers. We are never tried when ignorant of the charge against us and, during the trial, we are allowed to see and talk with those who have our interest at heart. If we are not satisfied with the verdict, we may take our case to a higher court. We have no fear of torture even if we have disobeyed the laws. We are sentenced only when we have been proved guilty and our incarceration is entrusted to sincere people who have our welfare as well as our punishment in mind, and we are decently and fairly treated while in prison, and are freed on good behavior even before the time set by our sentence.

We have no Fear that we shall be ignorant, for here are free education and training for the young, and also for older people who desire them. Education here is not propaganda for a brutal way of life, based upon falsehood and disregard for the rights of others; but it is a broad, rich program in arts, science, history, based upon facts. Its object is not to develop robots who obey without question the dictates of the masters in control of the state at the time, but thinking men and women who know philosophy and history as they have unfolded through the years, who have had ingrained the principles of strong, worth-while character which will fit them to cope with the difficulties of the world, who live unselfishly because service to others is its own reward.

We have no Fear that we shall be indigent, for there are opportunities for us all to engage in that work for which we are best fitted and which we most enjoy. We are free to enter upon or leave any job at any time. We can live in luxury or in penury, and no neighbor or municipality can order us to do otherwise. We can work hard and become rich or famous, or we need work only enough to earn our daily bread, and no outsider can interfere with our way of life.

We have no Fear that we shall be lonely, for our cities and towns are full of kindly neighbors who help us in times of illness or misfortune, who rejoice with us when we rejoice, and weep with us when we weep. Neither they nor the government have designs on our property to steal it or on our children to change them from the way in which we are training them.

We have no Fear, for we believe in right, in justice, in tolerance and liberty and we know that history proves the downfall of tyranny with its fear and hatred before these virtues which we not only believe in and seek for ourselves, but for others. We are so committed to them that we are willing to give all, even life itself, to maintain them.

We who believe in God—and most of us do—have no Fear, for we know that

(Continued on page 743)

"Letters of the Presidentess"

Julia Gardiner Tyler, 1844-1845

By SARAH AGNES WALLACE

JULIA GARDINER TYLER was mistress of the White House for only eight months, but she enjoyed that time and used it wisely. Her marriage came about through a terrible accident.

On the 28th of February, 1844, on the Potomac River, Captain Stockton gave a party on his fine steamer, the *Princeton*. The guests were distinguished, the President and his Cabinet, and Mr. David Gardiner of New York with his two daughters, Julia and Margaret. Before all the guests had left the table below, a gun on the deck exploded killing several members of the Cabinet and also Mr. David Gardiner. President Tyler did honor to the victims by a funeral in the East Room of the White House, and for some time the Misses Gardiner were his guests there. Miss Julia was very beautiful and accomplished. She was twenty-four; President Tyler was fifty-four and a widower with seven grown children. On June 26, 1844, the two were married in New York. In a few days they were back in Washington where Julia Gardiner Tyler ruled as the "Presidentess" in place of the President's daughters who had served him as hostesses after the death of his first wife.

Among the *Tyler Papers* in the Library of Congress at Washington are many letters written to her family by Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler. Her writing is dim and difficult to read, at times it is criss-crossed; but apparently, whether in the White House or at Sherwood Forest, the young wife was contented. The President lived until 1862; she until 1889. Though when widowed she returned to her mother's home at East Hampton, Long Island, she, at the close of the War Between the States, made her home in Richmond until her death.

Mrs. Tyler's letters are usually written closely on paper, 10 x 7 inches. From a few the closing and signature sheet are lost. Those here given are samples of the ones written when she entered, and again

when she left the White House for Tyler's lovely "Sherwood Forest."

Washington
President's House
August 19, '44

My dear Mama,

I am delighted at last to find an opportunity of writing you. I have thought every hour of every day since we returned to Washington how anxious you must be to hear from me, and now I have determined to deny myself to visitors this morning and allow the thought to annoy me no longer, or at least to place my feelings on that point at rest for a few days. It is some time, dear Mother, since you have written me a regular letter yourself, and several mails have elapsed since I have received any letter at all from home. I suppose you are well and there is nothing particular to write about, but still I should like to hear from you rather oftener than I do. Margaret's crabs for breakfast were received, perfect as ever in appearance, but they proved a very unsubstantial repast as all but the shells had evaporated.

They will have their place in a certain prospective cabinet. Your proposition to visit E.H.—how I wish I could resolve to carry it into effect. I know the President would like it above all things, and the officers of the Legare even more if possible, but I have a perfect idea how much inconvenience it would occasion you all, and I see there is no possibility of the President and his Lady visiting any place without some little bustle, and though your invitation would give an opportunity for unusual quiet, even there would be required something of a flow of Champagne, wine, Madeira, sherry, Burgundy, and brandy (for mint juleps), cigars and tobacco, &c. And then the drawing room would have to be a little more furnished, and a chamber neatly arranged, and then it must be generally understood in the surrounding towns that visitors will be received and expected. All this would have to be done for political

purposes and to give some tone to a visit of so much importance. If all this could not be done, and without at the same time there being any evidence of any thing particular being attempted, I think we had better stay at home. I will try and give you an idea of what would be the order of doings on our part. It certainly would create an immense sensation from one end of Long Island to the other, become the theme of every fireside in East Hampton. From the famed "United States Steam Cutter Legare," bearing the high Admiral's flag, would anchor off E.H., a salute would be fired to announce our vicinity, and when a carriage appeared on the strand (by the way, you would be obliged to hire a carriage or a Rockaway with two fine looking horses for the occasion), we would leave the vessel in a boat and in true man of war style, and remain with you two or three days. As some fuss, in my opinion, would have to be made, I do not think you will still bid us come. And as I believe there is no place in America the President would have a greater desire to visit, there is no possibility of my being there without him. Ask Alex if such a visit would not make a chapter in history.

I told the President of the change in the service of the Church the Sunday after you arrived, and of its being the first occurrence in that old Church. He was really exceedingly gratified.

I do not think after all I have brought in array before you that you will care to see us in East Hampton. But in the month of September I must surely visit you in New York for a week or ten days. After that month I shall not be able to leave Washington until the President signs his abdication on the 4th of March next. Besides seeing you the principal object of my visit to N. Y. will be to purchase furniture for the place on James River. The President may or may not accompany me. He expects or hopes to be able to do so, but should circumstances not permit—John and Alice will form my party. I received this morning a letter from Mrs. Robert Tyler written from Fire Island. It related only to her delicate state of health, and made mention of her intended visit to Margaret in the month of September. I do not see how you are to accommodate us all. It will have to be arranged so that

our forces do not meet—will it not? Even if I have to await October. Or if you can be in New York the 1st of September, I might take the first ten days and not interfere with Mrs. Robert Tyler. What arrangements has Margaret made with her? Upon those I suppose it must depend. Ever since my return to Washington, which is just a week today, I have been quite overcome with calls, day, and evening, and night. I am so overcome with fatigue that I sink to sleep the instant I touch my pillow, and so deep is my slumber, and so relaxed becomes my frame that I am almost as weary when I arise, and yet not to have all the company and in the very way that I do would disappoint me very much. Day after tomorrow I give a dinner party for the Cabinet and their ladies. It will be rather a particular occasion. The day after our arrival in Washington we complimented the officers of the "Legare" with an invitation to dinner and had also of the party Governor Branch of Florida and the secretary of the Treasury (Judge Bibb). "Mrs Presidentess" was the subject of many a toast, "in thoughts that breathe and words that burn," but not a sentiment is ever given that the President does not respond to and give a finishing touch to its gallantry. You mention in one of your letters that I must be nearly used up in my costumes. Such is not far from the reality. I was hatless on reaching here. My crape hat had two drenchings in the saltwater and of course could not afterwards be made to attain its original appearance. I have been able to replace that with a fancy black straw. As for dresses I know not what to do. Washington affords nothing, and a new barege or something else I think I require. Even my grenadine looks very much the worse for wear, and I find my muslin has become too little dress now except to assist my morning gowns. The cap you sent me I have worn on various especial occasions and I, as well as many others, admired it very much.

(End of 4th page. No closing or signature given here.)

President's House
Washington, August 22, 1844.

My dear Margaret,

What an abominable tease you are. I have just received your letter and you provoke me so in some parts of it that I

cannot resist giving you the full benefit of my feelings. You have roused the sleeping lion in my soul verily—How do you wish me to act other than I do? What service especial do you wish me to perform? Come, do let me understand in plain English what you would be at. I have been conning over in my mind how I could serve my friends. I see no way, but perhaps you can suggest some thing I can do that will make somebody "very grateful and very happy." Anything you propose I have no doubt "through my influence," will be performed—One appeal has been made me of late—which I thought it really worth while to pay attention to—I received a very strong letter from Mr. Guillet entreating me to use my influence for him for the sake of his helpless little family who would be taught to pray for Miss Julia Gardiner whose likeness they had loved so often to gaze upon as their first and truest benefactor. The appointment he desired was a consulship somewhere which would give him standing to enter into commercial arrangements with this country and Europe. He wrote I had power to make himself and children happy and comfortable, and I assure you I did not hesitate to act—gave his letter and his whole history to the President, who was pleased with his manner and his intelligence at Old Pt. The result will be that Guillet through me altogether (which shows an influence you seem very anxious about) secures a consulship—but I do not intend to give him such a choice one as Marseilles. Now who else is there you wish to be assisted? or by what office? Don't answer without due reflection.

What was the substance of Uncle Samuel's letter? You did not even give an idea whether he was pour or contre Mr. Dering. Pheobe in one of her letters sends love to you and Ma through me and asks why you do not write. Do pray write less general letters and let me see how things really are going in E.H. Almost every day some one comes to enquire if Mrs. Tyler has any demands for New York. So you perceive you miss a good many calls by being out of New York.

Mr. Cochran (a handsome widower) goes this afternoon and is very desirous of having some commission from me—Of course to give him an opportunity to call upon you—but Margaret—no one is

so good upon the whole as Mr. Thompson. Tell me why you have ceased to write about him. Has he now no particular intentions? The President had a letter today from Mr. Everett, minister to England, congratulating and offering Mrs. Everett's services for Mrs. Tyler in London.

I have an elegant dinner party on the tapis. It is to come off tomorrow. How I wish you were here to attend it. I am going to wear my black lace over black satin with jet ornaments. The visitors will be—Mr. Calhoun, Judge Bibb, Secty of Try., Judge Wilkins, Secy of War, Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Micky (?), Mrs. L. Myers, Wickliffes, Miss Payne, Mr. Pakenham, Brazilian Minister, etc. I send you one note of acceptance.

Do you visit the Brevorts this summer, or they you? I wish Alex would send me the *Chronicles* of E. Hampton, though if he has but one copy, I will return it when read. Ask Mama if she likes or rather loves as I do bonny Clabbers? Just leave the milk long enough to turn to complete curd—then eat it with sugar, nutmeg, and milk. You perceive how simple is this receipt. Do try it and write me how you like it. The sugar &c destroy the acidity and make it perfectly delicious.

Oh my patience! how I long to see you all. The President has a great desire to visit E.H., but I shan't encourage it—He would much rather go there than to New York. We are very much puzzled how to name the place on James River. The President is determined no one shall christen it but myself.

He at one time decided upon Sherwood Forest. It is very good and very proper but somehow it does not strike me as sufficiently original. I have suggested Forest House how do you like it? ("Forest Home" it sounds very sweet and pleasant—does it not?) do all of you think about it and propose some names to me to select from—

The President's withdrawal article of course meets and will meet with bitter notices from the Whig press—but the impartial consider it President Tyler himself—Elevated dignified independent & eloquent—maintaining the principles he has carried through in his administration, full, clear, concise. It was the result of only three or four hours attention. I never saw a person who could write more rapidly

—and his first throwings off are always—
(No closing; no signature.)

No heading given. In pencil is written:
—“March 6, 1845, to Mrs. E. N. Horsford.”)

Maria, I often dwell upon the family joys and family cares of the past winter we have shared together. Margaret wrote me from New York of the division for many hours recapitulation on all sides had occasion afforded I might have joined in your laughter and perhaps wept with you by turns, for Oh! ‘how closely blended are sometimes the amusing and the annoying. Will you ever forget your pertinacious admirer Mr. Caldwell? I shall always think he overheard us contrive a plan to get rid of him at the Young People’s party. How difficult we found it to endure the society of a single bore, and yet we must expect to meet with many more such in the course of our lives. Many were the sighs the news of your departure called forth, and my “beautiful court” has become proverbial. Mr. Thomas desired me to present some message to Phoebe. I forget what it was precisely, but as I remember something about a broken heart. I took pains to advise him never to mention such a subject for the future when there were more than one in listening distance.

I will not attempt to describe to you the interest and pains of our parting ceremony with the members of the Cabinet and their excellent families, as well as a large concourse of the private citizens of Washington. It was entirely impromptu and an occasion that never before had a precedent. It was more trying to the feelings than you can well imagine. A formal and feeling address was delivered by a distinguished private citizen. It was unaffected, and the President’s reply a spontaneous effort, and to you dear Mary, I may say it seemed supernatural, and so happy and beautiful was it, I never had an idea of the power of his eloquence until then.

You must remember his peculiar voice. It received additional sweetness and as it broke forth in grieving tones with “Sir, you do yourself a great injustice. Say you this offering is an unpolished gem! It is a brilliant gem polished by the hand of friendship and sparkles rare upon my heart. The expression and tone of voice as the words fell were irresistible. There was a cry of admiration from those around,

and in the course of his response, the sternest in that throng gave way to the emotion that completely overwhelmed all the rest. I believe that the incidents that marked our retirement from the Executive Mansion made an impression that will [not] easily be erased, and we learn that almost the same sense of respect and regret was acted over on the retirement of the Cabinet. I am now in full enjoyment of the contrast, the same as you, to the life of two months since. To me I assure you the repose and quietude is beyond expression grateful. It is March and naked and uninteresting must still be the prospect at the North, while here the rose bush is in full leaf, and hyacinth, anemone, cowslip, and violet are a long time in bloom. I am as sweetly situated as I could desire in the country, and the only absorbing wish I have is that those who have always been dear were nearer to me or I to them. —I should like so much to have you with me, dear girls, to walk in the Forest and promenade the piazza these beautiful moonlight nights. How oddly this desire must sound to you who I suppose are now freezing to death, for the last letter I had from home told me of snow some inches deep. My little canary bird sings in my room from “morning dawn till dewy eve” and cheats me into the belief that it is really summer.

I must also make my peace with Uncle Samuel. I did not write that promised letter to tell of the glorious result of Texas, although the President was every day reminding me of it and threatening if I did not write the letter, he would do so himself. But every day I was sure I should be able to seize a moment, and every night I found the moment had been occupied as you can well understand,—until the papers had time to reach him, and my news would have been . . . [late] . . .

Mr. and Mrs. Polk dined with us the day after the bill for the annexation of Texas passed both houses. The dinner was large, and as charming possible. The toast that passed around at the conclusion was not Texas, Oregon, and John Tyler, but “Texas, Julia, and John Tyler.” The Supreme Court was present including my old friend Judge Mc Lean.

And yet how I postponed to write my dearest Mary. My thoughts have been daily

with her, and my dearest Phoebe. And I can in a few words explain satisfactory, they will see I am sure, the cause of my silence.

Has it not occurred to you I had to have arranged under my own eye and direction the whole house? At this moment I have withdrawn myself from carpet layers and upholsterers to accomplish this letter. I could no longer rest easy under the remembrance of my delinquency and the feeling too of how anxious you must be to hear particularly from me if you love me as much as I wish you to. Will not your thoughts, dear Mary, until next we meet.

Julia

White Sulphur Springs,
Green Brier Co., Va.
Saturday, August 16th, 1845.

My dear Mama,

I have so much to attend to in the way of receiving, visiting, and dressing, that if my letters appear few and far between, you must none of you complain, but make the allowances that are necessary. It promises to be a showery day, and I believe I shall have some leisure. If it were pleasant, I should be making calls, for I make it a point to return once all the visits I receive.

I heard at the breakfast table today from some people who sat opposite me that Mexico had declared war against Texas. The news came last night by a New Orleans paper. Of course it has not yet reached Washington. I hope Polk is prepared to meet the emergency, but the President says if he had the management of affairs at this time, a troop of five thousand should long since have marched into Texas. Walker is Mr. Polk's private secretary. He arrived last night, and Alice met with him at the Ball, whither she went accompanied by Miss Fitzhugh as a companion and Mr. Mason as a beau. I did not go because I do not feel in place to attend Balls here. They amount to so little.

Walker stops here for a day or two on his way to Lynchburg. I suppose he will call at our cottage today. He told Alice Dr. Somebody, "one of Polk's party," went back to Kentucky or Tennessee very much enamoured of Phebe Gardiner. There seems to be quite a mustering of public characters in this place. The report yesterday morning was—Mr. Thurndon picked it up somewhere,—that Calhoun, Polk, and

Clay were daily expected. I heard also that Cushing would soon arrive. I don't yet accredit it though Leslie Combes is here for several days, whom perhaps you know is Clay's great champion and forerunner. I suspect he has other notions besides a mere visit, most likely to sound the Whigs (who prevail here) as to their future action for Mr. Clay. When he first met the President after his arrival, he came forward to salute him very amiably, although not long since he was abusing him everywhere in his public speeches. He sits next to me at table. I don't like his looks or his conversation as I hear him addressing the ladies about him. He talks so incessantly and tries hard to be witty without any accomplishment. This is a very Whiggish place, and the President has met with a very different reception from what he expected naturally. The best of them have dropped the influence of politics and have been very polite in calling and in offers of service.

Pettigru, a leading Whig of South Carolina, arrived a few days since, and the next day after his arrival called upon us in company with Col. Singleton. Mr. P. is here for the health of his daughter, Mrs. Carsom who is afflicted with extreme debility. They occupy the cottage next to which Mr. Bonaparte (Son of Miss Patterson) family have just vacated to visit the Springs. I feel I should call on Mrs. Carson as she is unable first to wait on me. I wonder if these are the Pettigrews that Mary Livingston used to know and talk about. Mrs. Carson's name was Caroline Pettigrew. The Singletons continue to be very polite. Mrs. Singleton told Alice she used to be a very intimate friend of Miss Waggaman and inquired very particularly and affectionately after her. She told me she had often played with the President, a boy growing up, though she is much the older. Did you know Miss Mc Duffie, daughter of the Senator, is her grandchild. She has always lived with the Singletons. She is there now, spending the vacation of her boarding school in Philadelphia. I think her a pretty and intelligent girl of 15 years about. Mrs. Pringle and family have gone to the Sweet Spring. I admired Mrs. P. and her daughters of 14 and 16 very much, extremely well bred persons. His brother Robert, whom we know, is now in

Europe, but returns in the fall. I suppose you are at New York by this time, and I am dying to have a letter from you here. It seems as if a letter never would find its way to these mountains. I positively expect one tonight. I am taking the sulphur water very freely, at the rate of six tumblers per day. I do not mind its peculiar taste now at all; indeed when I am thirsty I can drink it as easily as ordinary water. We see Stevenson very frequently, but though he is so good humored, laughs so much, and is so funny, I cannot yet admire him. I believe still he deserves the character he had among the Americans abroad—that of a seeker and a hanger on of distinguished persons. He is of fine presence, but too large and fat to be a handsome man, as some think him. Papa was the only handsome man (except the President) I have ever seen. You cannot think how I hate any one who has ever known Papa to say in speaking of another, "He is the finest looking man I ever saw."

My little canary is singing from morn till night, and is the admiration of all visitors. She is becoming celebrated too. The first enquiries of everyone is after my health and then of the bird. I have laughed outright sometimes, the question is asked so seriously. Who do you think called and introduced herself the other day? Do you remember a Mrs. Ball, a widow belle at Saratoga the first season I was there whom the gentlemen used to sport with,—to confine in the corner with their canes? It was she herself, now Mrs. Gammon, with as gay and exuberant a spirit as ever. She recalled herself and that brilliant season of '39 to my recollection, and said she became well acquainted with my father who, on his remarking how great a belle I was made, eclipsing the married and unmarried, would say it was very impolitic in him to have brought a school girl to such scenes. A great many that I see mention their meeting me that summer

at Saratoga. Mrs. B., now Mrs. G. is of the best Southern society, although I remember we used to be often shocked at the familiarities she allowed. Generally speaking the Southerners are modest mannered. In returning calls the other day, we called at Mrs. Maland's (?). Mrs. B. was sick abed, but we sat a few minutes. Mr. P. had just received his letters and read one aloud from Mr. Barney at the Sharon Springs, giving an account of the visitors at Sharon and Saratoga and said Saratoga was quite common and vulgar this season, but among those at Sharon were—I forget all whom he mentioned, but among them were the Van Rensselaers and those Ridgeleys. And now Mama, I must conclude with love to all.—We shall leave here about the 1st of September, our intention remaining unchanged since my last. Believe me

Your affectionate daughter,

Julia.

Alice begins to find this quite pleasant as she has now some agreeable beaux.—A Mr. Mason from Virginia, a Mr. Green from S. Car., a Mr. Reynolds, educated in Germany, and a Mr. Bedrigers, an M.C. just elected to his first Congress, and two or three more, but there she is now. . . .

Since I concluded this letter the Singletons have called and sat an hour. Mr. Stevenson came in shortly after they entered, and you never heard such an incessant conversation as he kept up, and I must confess it was of the most amusing description. As for himself he certainly does laugh and grow fat. He gave some very good anecdotes of his adventures at the Turkish court, the drollery of which it was impossible to resist. He seems to make it a point to be considered an entertaining man. Mrs. Col. Singleton tells me she used to trot the President on her knee, and she a grown up young lady. Her father, Col. Coles, and the President's father were sworn intimate friends. After what Mrs. S. says, of course I feel the President is very young.

The Americanization School at Washington, D. C., which was written up interestingly in our April issue by Mrs. James M. Haswell, State Chairman of the Americanism Committee in the District of Columbia, won a School award from Freedoms Foundation and from Immigration and Naturalization Services the film award for "Twentieth Century Pilgrim," in which Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, N. S. D. A. R., appears briefly. D. A. R. members cooperate in the school's work, which was started years ago by D. A. R. members.

Washington State Celebrates Territorial Centennial

BY MRS. JAMES GREIG WALKER, JR.

THE 100th anniversary of Washington's attainment of territorial status ushered in on March 2, 1953, a year-long celebration of this important event. It was not until Nov. 11, 1889, that Washington became a State. "The Old Oregon Country," as it was known 100 years ago, comprised what is now the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and western Montana. The boundary to the north between the Oregon Country and Canada had been settled in 1846, and, in spite of President James K. Polk's campaign slogan of "54-40 or fight," the line was set on the 49th parallel, the present boundary.

Over 25,000 years ago groups of people from northern Asia began coming across Bering Strait into what is now Alaska, thence southward. It is estimated some 5,000 years passed in the migration of these Asiatic peoples from Alaska to the southern tip of South America. Descendants of those who remained in what is now the United States became known as North American Indians. Over 125 separate tribes lived in the Pacific Northwest, with an estimated population of 180,000.

After the coming of the white traders and settlers the Indian population was reduced by measles and smallpox, to which the Indian had built up no resistance, to a negligible number. A description of a Chinook Indian village in southwestern Washington visited by a Hudson's Bay man during one of the epidemics reads: "There were fires smoking, dogs barking, salmon drying on the racks. Only one thing was lacking; the cheerful sound of the human voice." Only two people remained alive in the camp.

The Indians hunted and fished and roamed over the Northwest; but did not cultivate the soil and had no written language. Early Indians left rock paintings which today are studied for knowledge of these peoples.

By 1528, but 36 years after Columbus "discovered" America, Cortez had completed the conquest of Mexico. Spain now

claimed the right to all North America, and sent expeditions headed in 1542 by Cabrillo, in 1592 by Juan de Fuca, and by Vizcaino in 1602. All this time Manila galleons were crossing the Pacific ocean between the Philippines and the west coast of Mexico every year. By 1579 Queen Elizabeth of England had sent Sir Francis Drake to explore. He named San Francisco harbor "Drake's Bay" and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth as the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.

Now elapsed nearly 200 years before another major exploration in Pacific Northwest waters. On the Atlantic coast, settlement had begun; Spaniards in Florida 1565, English in 1607 at Jamestown, 1620 at Plymouth, followed by the big influx of English in Massachusetts in 1630. Henry Hudson, Englishman in the service of Holland, sailed up the Hudson river in 1609, and the Dutch crown claimed large areas of land, settling New York, New Jersey and Delaware in 1624, but taken over by the British in 1664. It was not until 1775, however, after the War of the American Revolution had begun to brew on the Atlantic coast, that Captain Bruno Heceta sailed up the Pacific coast and the first white men set foot on Washington soil.

Meantime Russia had entered the field by way of Asia and sent Vitus Bering on two expeditions, 1734 and 1741. He discovered Alaska and the men spent the winter there, Bering dying.

Captain James Cook now entered the scene. A British explorer, he had been given a paper by Benjamin Franklin during the Revolution that would free him from capture by American vessels. He came in sight of the Oregon coast in March, 1778, but did not land. Returning to Hawaii to winter, there he was killed by natives. With Cook was John Ledyard, who had seen the great fur trade profits.

Ledyard went to France where he interested Thomas Jefferson, then United States minister to France, and John Paul Jones, in France to collect prize money for

ships taken during the Revolutionary War, in a plan to outfit two ships to engage in the fur trade. Bad luck followed Ledyard's plans and he went off to Africa and died there. However, the interest he had aroused in Jefferson led a few years later, when Jefferson became President of the United States, to the sending of the Lewis and Clark Expedition overland 1805-6. This following the discovery of the Columbia river in 1792 by Captain Robert Gray of the ship "Columbia" gave the United States two important claims to the Oregon country. Jefferson had already engineered the Louisiana Purchase with Napoleon in 1803, paying \$15,000,000 for the huge area.

Now, both Americans and British began to make plans to enter the fur trade in the Oregon country. John Jacob Astor organized the Pacific Fur Company in 1810 in New York and in 1811 beat the British to the mouth of the Columbia river and established Fort Astoria. The Hudson's Bay Company chartered by King Charles II of England May 2, 1670, and handed over to the king's cousin, Prince Rupert, for the next 176 years exerted a tremendous influence on the settlement of the northwest. The Northwest Company merged with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821 and as the Astor Company had sold out to the Northwest Company in 1813, the fur trade was now firmly in the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company with western headquarters at Vancouver on the Columbia river. Here Dr. John McLoughlin, chief factor, ruled in royal manner, and, while doing much to help pioneer settlers in the Willamette Valley, he used every argument to discourage American settlement north of the Columbia river.

By 1818 a treaty of joint occupation had been drawn up between the United States and England. Americans and British had equal rights to settle but neither country was to govern. Hudson's Bay Company built several posts in what is now the State of Washington. Nisqually House on Puget Sound became the center of its stock raising industry and Colville was a third important post. Furs were bought in the early days for little or nothing; sea otter skins as low as 12¢ each, or for large green glass beads, flashy cock feathers, looking glasses, axes, etc. Iron collars weighing nine pounds each were in great

demand and iron spikes were exchanged for furs. At the Vancouver headquarters by 1845 there were 40 buildings, including four ceiled buildings, church, school house, hospital, distillery, warehouses, granary, powder house, 457 acres of land. All was enclosed in a palisade made of 20-foot pickets. It is now planned to build a miniature of the entire enclosure.

The coming of the missionaries was the next important step in the evolution of Washington, still a part of the "Oregon Country" and considered "Foreign Territory" by the Methodist church whose Board of Foreign Missions sent out Jason Lee in 1834. At this time there were no white women in the Oregon Country. In July, 1836, Miss Anna Maria Pittman who was born in New York City Sept. 24, 1803, sailed for the west on a 22,000-mile journey around Cape Horn and by way of Honolulu. Coming to teach school, within two months she had married the Rev. Jason Lee and in little more than a year had died in childbirth.

About the same time the Catholic church sent out Father Blanchet from Montreal and Father De Smet from Red River. Their records of early marriages, births and deaths in the Oregon Country constitute the best information today. Unions consummated previously were blessed and legalized by the priests and the children legitimized. Most of the fur traders had taken Indian wives as there were no white women in the west until 1836 and few then. Several Catholic missions were established north of the Columbia river.

Best known of the Protestant missionaries is Presbyterian Dr. Marcus Whitman, who with his bride, Narcissa Prentiss, came in 1836 with the Rev. and Mrs. Henry Harmon Spalding. These two wives were the first white women to cross the continent. The trip was made by wagon as far as Fort Boise, then on horseback the rest of the way. Buffalo meat and tea weeks on end constituted their diet. Leaving the women at Vancouver with the McLoughlins, Madam McLoughlin, the Indian widow of Thomas McKay, Whitman and Spalding went to the sites they had selected to erect the first mission buildings. Whitman's great efforts to encourage American settlers to come before it was too late and the country should be taken over by the British are considered by many as the out-

standing contribution to the cause of American expansion to the 49th parallel.

The Whitmans fed and housed temporarily and often over a winter hundreds of pioneers at Waiilatpu, near present day Walla Walla, while Dr. McLoughlin at Vancouver loaned the settlers cattle, gave them seed and household supplies with the understanding that they would settle south of the Columbia river. The drowning of little Alice Clarissa, only child of the Whitmans, in the creek running by the mission, on June 23, 1839, when she was two years and three months of age, together with the horrible massacre of Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and twelve others by the Cayuse Indians in 1847 make the Whitman story one of the most tragic in western annals. Forty-seven, most of them children, were held captive by the Indians.

Peter Skene Ogden of the Hudson's Bay Company arrived from Fort Vancouver with blankets, shirts, tobacco, guns and other articles as ransom. With these he prevailed upon the Cayuses to release the captives. Two months later Joseph L. Meek, on his way to the United States to report the tragedy found the graves of the massacred including that of his little daughter, Helen Mar Meek, had been dug up by wolves. Gathering up the remains, he buried them in a common grave under a mound of earth. Today a large flat tablet marks the spot while a tall monument stands at the top of the nearby hill.

From 1818 to 1846 settlers and fur traders in the Oregon Country had lived under the Treaty of Joint Occupation. In 1841 came the first move to have a government set up under American laws. There was no way of registering land titles or surveying the land. People just settled anywhere. No public records; no way to punish criminals; no way to settle an estate, existed. With the death of Ewing Young in February, 1841, leaving no known heirs, a meeting was held and a settler selected to hold his land. At Champoege, Oregon, on May 2, 1843, a vote was taken, stated by some as 52 to 50, and others as 55 to 50, in favor of setting up a Provisional government under the United States.

Oregon Daughters of the American Revolution erected in 1931 a log cabin at Champoege, which houses a collection of pioneer relics. The names of 51 men who

were known to vote for the establishment of the provisional government are listed on a large monument in Champoege Park. In 1929-1931, Multnomah Chapter, Portland, marked 31 of the graves of these men with bronze tablets, including all that could be located.

The Oregon Country, including today's Washington, lived under this Provisional government for five years until in 1848 Joseph L. Meek, a kinsman of President James K. Polk, went to the White House and urged the admission of Oregon Territory. On August 13, 1848, after an all-night session, the bill was enacted into law creating a territorial government for Oregon and Meek was appointed United States marshal. By 1846 there were only eight or nine Americans living north of the Columbia. General Joseph Lane arrived at Oregon City and on March 3, 1849, one day before the term of President Polk expired, proclaimed that Oregon was a territory. For four years more Washington was a part of the Territory of Oregon.

More and more settlers now moved onto land north of the Columbia, and the Hudson's Bay Company removed to Victoria, British Columbia. Settlers now began to talk of separation from Oregon south of the Columbia, and the first real movement for a separate territory was on July 4, 1851, with American settlers at the head of Puget Sound meeting at New Market (now Olympia.) In 1850 there were but 1049 people north of the Columbia. This meeting was followed by one at Cowlitz Landing August 29, 1851, and by another meeting at Monticello Nov. 27, 1852, at the home of Darby Huntington.

On Dec. 6, 1852, Joseph Lane, now delegate from Oregon Territory, introduced in Congress a resolution calling for the creation of Columbia Territory and Representative Stanton of Kentucky moved that the name be Washington Territory. Congress adopted the resolution and the bill creating Washington Territory was signed by President Fillmore March 2, 1853. There were but 3965 persons of whom but 1683 were voters in the whole territory. The first governor, Isaac Ingalls Stevens, was born in Andover, Mass., and had graduated from West Point in 1839.

Governor Stevens went to Washington, D. C., to further the interests of a railroad across the northern part of the country.

When he returned he brought Mrs. Stevens and their four children to make their home in Olympia. To get here, they went by boat down the Atlantic coast to Panama, crossed the isthmus on the Panama Railroad, made a boat trip up the Pacific coast and the Columbia river to Fort Vancouver; then back down the Columbia to the Cowlitz river, and went overland from there to the territorial capital.

She is one of the few who have left a description of primitive accommodations at Cowlitz Landing. In her diary we read "We walked ankle deep in mud to a small log house, where we had a good meal. Here we found a number of dirty-looking men with pantaloons tucked inside their boots and with so much hair upon their heads and faces they all looked alike. After tea we were shown a room to sleep in, full of beds, which were for the women." Mrs. Stevens had been sitting all day in one position on mats in the bottom of a canoe and when she reached the Landing that night she could barely stand. "I was so worn out with this way of traveling that I laid down on a narrow strip of bed, not undressed, all my family alongside on the same bed. The governor sat on a stool nearby and strange to say, slept through the long dismal night. He had been shown his bed up through a hole in top of the shanty. He said one look was sufficient. Men were strewn as thick as possible on the floor in their blankets. The steam generated from their wet clothes, boots and blankets was stifling. One small hole cut through the roof was the only ventilation." Cowlitz Landing 100 years ago was a point of transfer for settlers bound for Puget Sound who changed there from Indian canoes and bateaux on the Cowlitz river to horse, wagon or foot travel on land.

Governor Stevens played a large part in making treaties with the several Indian tribes, which treaties were ratified by Congress. Now followed Indian wars, as the natives saw their lands taken from them, and the settlers protected their families in hastily constructed blockhouses. Governor Stevens put an end to the war, and from then on to the present there has been no serious trouble. Passage of the Donation Land Laws for Oregon in 1850 which granted 320 acres of land to each man and the same amount to his wife, was a big factor in settlement of the northwest.

The dearth of women was a handicap both to claiming the land and to comfort. One Asa Mercer, fresh from college, first president of Washington Territory's University at Seattle, matured a plan to meet this situation; going east and persuading girls, orphaned by the Civil war, to come to Puget Sound and teach school and become seamstresses. Eleven sailed from New York in March 1864. These women and those who came with subsequent groups, became known as "Mercer Girls" and most of them soon married and became grandmothers of many of the State's leading citizens. The Civil War of course greatly deterred settlement of the new territory.

Michael Simmons from Kentucky began the first American town north of the Columbia, and named it New Market. Later changed to Tumwater and then Olympia, this is today the capital of Washington. The early settlers repeated 225 years later the methods of the Pilgrims at Plymouth: crude log cabins without floors or windows, cooking in the open until fireplaces could be built. Prized feather beds were brought across the country in covered wagons only to find that the Indians would supply a canoe load of feathers for a pint of molasses. Rolland H. Denny was born in Portland in 1851 when the family stopped there on its way to Puget Sound. Alki Point was the first settlement at present day Seattle. The Denny family became one of the best known in Seattle. Depending upon water transportation, communities sprang up along the Columbia river and around Puget Sound. Port Townsend was made headquarters of United States Customs District of Puget Sound and was better known throughout the world than any other city in Washington Territory.

James G. Swan, who spent three years in southwestern Washington from 1852-55 spent the latter years at Port Townsend and became a regular contributor to Smithsonian-Institution for over 30 years. His book "Three Years in Washington Territory" published by Harpers in 1857, is today our best authority on early life in the western part of the territory. The Lower Columbia region has been in the spot-light recently due to the return from a British museum of the skull of Chief

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Through a Junior's Eyes

By MILDRED E. WYNNE

HOW long can the D. A. R. operate the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School on "faith"? This question has been uppermost in my mind ever since my visit to the school a year and a half ago. At that time the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School was a place about which I had little knowledge. I was new in D. A. R. work and although acquainted with the usual facts about the school, my imagination of it was incomplete. Having participated wholeheartedly in a grand Card Party and Bazaar at which over \$700 was raised and given by the Juniors of Pennsylvania for the benefit of the school, I became curious. I wanted to visit KDS. I wanted to see the D. A. R. in action.

In September, 1951, with two enthusiastic Juniors, Miss Elise J. de la Cova, State Chairman of Junior Membership, and Mrs. Malcolm D. Anderson, Junior Chairman of Quaker City Chapter, I drove more than 1100 miles over scenic routes to Grant, Alabama. The school is located on a plateau about 1200 feet in elevation, the road to which rose abruptly near the end of the climb and brought us to the campus from where you look out on a great wide valley.

Here we lived for three days, following the regular classroom schedule for the twelve grades, dining at noon with the students, and in the evenings with the teachers, thoroughly inquiring into every feature of a school designed to better the lives of the 2500 members of this isolated mountain community.

The school reminded me of a small college campus since the facilities are not confined to one building. Instead, there are seventeen buildings, including a gymnasium, a lunchroom, an agricultural building, a new and modern primary building for the first three grades, a main building for most of the classes, and a library. There are also attractive faculty cottages, and a few minutes walk from the main building brings you to the Model Farm which supplies milk for the school and surrounding community in bottles labeled simply, "D. A. R. Dairy."

In many instances the curriculum was similar to my own formal grammar and high school education and it was with no little surprise that I found one of the classrooms devoted to "typewriting." Even in this remote community, the students at KDS are provided with the most modern equipment available.

One of the most impressive features of the school was the work carried on in the practice Cottage. During their Junior and Senior years, the girls can elect to spend one month living in a cottage designed solely for housekeeping instruction. Chaperoned by two teachers, four girls at a time live in the cottage where they plan and cook their meals with emphasis on a more balanced diet, keep their living quarters clean and neat, and make over a dress or other garment to satisfy the sewing requirement. In spite of the fact that the course in the Practice Cottage is not compulsory, it is 100 per cent elected by the students. It was, to me, of prime importance that these young girls learn rudimentary housekeeping which will directly improve their own homes.

Of equal impressiveness was the agricultural program for the boys. Dependent almost solely on "cotton" for subsistence, and having greatly depleted the land of its richness, these mountain folk are desperately in need of agricultural instruction which will teach them how to rehabilitate the soil and improve their crops. Having fled to this isolated mountain plateau at the time of the Revolution, the ancestors of these folk turned to cotton production carried on by succeeding generations in a changeless pattern of farming. With the decline of "King Cotton" comes the necessity of introducing crop rotation wherever feasible and soil revitalization wherever farmers can be induced to accept new methods.

The boys in the agriculture class keep notebooks. They may elect one crop to study thoroughly from germination to harvest and they may even plant some seed in order to observe its progress. Unless the young men who are graduated from

KDS seek jobs outside of their community, they must turn to the land for their livelihood and with better farming knowledge, their circumstance can be improved. The importance of the agricultural program at KDS cannot be overemphasized.

The boys also have use of a small Blacksmith's shop where they can learn those manual arts which will enable them to maintain in better repair their homes and farm equipment.

Each succeeding day unfolded more clearly the inestimable value of KDS. It was a source of inspiration to discover that the standard of education in general is high, that the teachers, most of whom possess advanced degrees, are excellent, that the curriculum is broad, and that the five hundred pupils in attendance are receiving a formal education not otherwise available to them without the D. A. R., since this is the only public school, excepting an elementary school, within a radius of 75 miles. Every possible attempt to better and enrich the lives of these fine mountain people is the result of the efforts of the D. A. R.

When we turned our attention to the physical plant of the school we found it good, but in need of improvement. Our emphasis, naturally, was on the Pennsylvania Log Library since its renovation was the Pennsylvania Juniors' project, and when we investigated the building thoroughly, it was apparent that it needed better lighting, more books (the shelves were only half-filled), and most important, since the temperature goes below zero, an adequate heating system. The log interior was too dark for reading and the pot-bellied stove could not possibly heat the building properly.

The Pennsylvania Juniors had raised enough funds to make possible a new roof for this building as well as the replacement in the side walls of some of the logs which had rotted from dampness caused by rain driven into the chinks by high winds. That it had become necessary to replace an entire roof not yet fourteen years old raised a question in my mind. Had there existed an adequate Maintenance Fund for the immediate repair of this roof, might not the deterioration have been arrested enough to prevent further damage and thus put off for some years the eventual com-

plete replacement of it? The assessed value for insurance purposes of the entire school is placed conservatively at one-third of a million dollars and yet there is no adequate provision for its maintenance.

Each year, from Chapter contributions throughout the Nation, the budget of the school is met, but in a real sense, KDS actually exists on "faith," faith that its contributors will continue their generosity to meet its yearly expense. "Earmarked funds" have played an important role in the development of the school, but "earmarked funds" are not designed to maintain it. Here, again, an Endowment Fund would provide the school with the security it merits and protect this D. A. R. investment against the financial pitfalls which many privately financed educational institutions face today. It is improvident to build buildings without insuring them against deterioration by providing funds for their upkeep. I know of no cause more worthy of support than the Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School. We have the facilities, we have the teachers, we have the curriculum. It is imperative that we establish in the near future a fixed source of yearly income to make the school financially secure.

One afternoon after classes, we rode out around the mountain roads to visit the homes of some of the students. When I asked at one mountain home if I might take some pictures, explaining that I was a visiting D. A. R., I was greeted with warm hospitality, and chairs, such as they had, were brought out onto the porch for us. Without semblance of flattery, the gratitude of these fine mountain people is apparent and sincere. Their children are unspoiled, polite, handsome, and they accept with dignity whatever the D. A. R. does for them. Their appreciation inspires our greater service.

Of their service to the school, the Juniors of Pennsylvania are extremely proud. Combining on a State-wide basis, irrespective of Chapter affiliation and without thought of Chapter credit, they have held two tremendously successful Card Parties at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia under the inspiring leadership of their State Chairman of Junior Membership, Miss Elise J. de la Cova. During the

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National Defense

By KATHARINE G. (MRS. BRUCE D.) REYNOLDS

National Chairman

AND FRANCES B. (MRS. JAMES C.) LUCAS

Executive Secretary

NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEE

COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH PROGRAM AND ACTIVITIES

THIS is my second and final article based on the Recommended Decision of Hearing Panel, Subversive Activities Control Board, James P. McGranery, Attorney General of the United States, Petitioner, v. Communist Party of the United States, Respondent (CPUSA).

The record of the hearings showed, through the testimony of the witnesses and through documentary evidence, that from the beginning . . . "the Soviet-led Communist movement has given to 'Youth' a prominent role in the fulfillment of its aims."

The CPUSA published an article in 1950, "A Generation of Soviet Youth," which set forth Lenin's teaching that the Communist struggle will be decided by youth, particularly the youth of the working class.

In 1920 the Communist International set up organization relations between the International League of Communist Youth and the Communist Party, stating that these relations "are basically defined in every country after the same system." It provided that one representative of the Executive Committee of the International League of Communist Youth, with the right to vote, should be delegated to the Executive Committee of the Communist International, which in turn had the right to send a representative with a decisive vote to the Executive Committee of the International League of Communist Youth.

Joseph Stalin, in his *Problems of Leninism*, describes the Young Communist League as one of the mass organizations without whose aid the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be realized. They want the youth of the world!

In 1926 the Communist International

resolution on the *American Question* contains this directive which was distributed by the CPUSA to all District, City, and Section Committees and League Bureaus of the Party: "Greater attention must be given to the building of a mass Young Communist League—Pioneer movement."

This League was to be the source of new membership for CPUSA, and the slogan adopted was: "A League unit wherever a Party unit exists."

In 1928, the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International made it obligatory for all Communist parties to promote the Communist Youth movement, stating that a fundamental task of the Young Communist International was the "... creation of revolutionary mass organizations of the proletarian youth under Communist leadership . . ." Can it be that the unexplained wrecks of trains and airplanes are the result, in part at least, of this "revolutionary mass" organization? The Committee whose report we are considering states that this obligation placed upon all Communist Parties in 1928 was approved by the CPUSA's publication in 1950: "A Generation of Soviet Youth." And yet some accept the claim that the CPUSA is not dominated by the parent Communist Party of Russia.

In 1929, the Communist International again stressed the importance of the Young Communist International and its work with the proletariat and peasant youth.

The CPUSA published a book by Georgi Dimitroff, the General Secretary of the Communist International, called *The United Front*, in which one finds: "The remarkable words of the great leader and teacher of the proletariat and of all oppressed of the world, Comrade Stalin, that 'internationalism is the fundamental idea that permeates the activity of the Young Communist League,' find their living em-

bodiment in you . . ." Please note that 'internationalism' is the 'fundamental idea.' So they would bring about Communist dictatorship under the title of internationalism. Since Russia is *not* cooperating with the other members of the United Nations, how can we believe other than that Russia, under the cloak of UN internationalism, is working to destroy cooperation among the other members of the UN?

In 1935 the Young Communist League, with the approval of the Communist International, changed its character to that of "anti-fascist youth front through the world."

A brief summary of the organizational aspects of CPUSA youth work is given: (1) Early creation of a youth organization under the control of CPUSA, with a voice but without a vote at CPUSA conventions, known first as "Young People's Communist League," then as "Young Workers' League," and later as "Young Communist League," dissolved in 1943. (2) In its place the "American Youth for Democracy" was formed, comprising both members and non-members of the Communist Party. Though technically a non-Communist organization, formed as a win-the-war group, it was designed to influence young people to Communism. (3) In 1949 the CPUSA formed the "Labor Youth League" as its youth organization.

The youth organizations were *guided* by CPUSA's executive committee. The Young Communist International controlled the activities of the Young Workers' League in this country, just as the Communist International controlled the affairs of the CPUSA. In turn, the Young Communist International was controlled by the Communist International. In its youth program and policy the CPUSA conformed to the requirements and instructions of the Communist International.

In further evidence of the close connection between the Communist Party of Russia and the CPUSA, let us consider briefly the testimony and connections of four of the witnesses of the petitioner:

Paul Crouch was a member of the CPUSA from 1927 to 1942 and held many important positions in youth organizations of the CPUSA. In 1927, upon instruction of the Communist International, he went

to Moscow and received instructions concerning CPUSA youth activities.

Frank Straus Meyer, a member of the CPUSA from 1934 to 1945, was a member of the British Communist Party before coming to America, and active in the British Young Communist League. He headed party activities on the campus of the University he attended—an assignment given him by the CPUSA.

Harvey M. Matusow was a member of the CPUSA from 1947 to 1951. It is recorded that he conferred with F.B.I. representatives about a year after joining. He assisted in the formation of the Labor Youth League—a Marxist-Leninist youth organization. All Communist Youth clubs were disbanded and their leadership transferred to the Labor Youth League. The educational committee of the Labor Youth League prepared study outlines in connection with a book-of-the-month program. In October 1949 the book was *Twilight of World Capitalism*, by William Z. Foster; for November 1949, *Tasks of Youth*, by Stalin; in December 1949, *The Young Generation*, by Lenin.

Herbert A. Philbrick, as the result of a conference with a representative of the F.B.I., joined the CPUSA in 1944 and remained a member until 1949, when he testified at the New York trial of CPUSA leaders. He found the American Youth for Democracy meetings were conducted along the same lines as those held by the Young Communist League.

Thus it will be seen that the CPUSA works too closely with Soviet Communist Party—in carrying out the policies and directives—to be considered an independent party. To quote from the Recommended Decision, etc.: "With reference to the Labor Youth League, we infer from the evidence that this League was a part of the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Members of the League wore the buttons of the World Federation. Lou Diskin, a member of Respondent (CPUSA) and its Labor Youth League, went to Budapest, Hungary, in 1949, where he attended the World Youth Festival conducted by the World Federation of Democratic Youth, delivering reports on the American Youth movement to that group and to Cominform representatives."

Katharine G. Reynolds

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COMMENDATIONS TO

Mrs. Roy A. Graham, State Chairman, National Defense, Illinois, for her most informative talk "Warning to Americans," which points up the dangers now developing in the United Nations jeopardizing the freedom and individual action of the United States. Copies available from this Committee, 1¢ each.

Miss May A. Blake, State Chairman, National Defense, Massachusetts, for having promoted Massachusetts House Bill #176, officially designating September 17 as Constitution Day. Many members and friends have written to this Committee expressing their concern because the national bill, Public Law 261, passed by the United States Congress in the last sentence states, "I Am An American Citizen Day, for the recognition, observance, and commemoration of American citizenship . . . is hereby repealed."

Mrs. Linda C. Ewing, Knox-Conway Chapter, Ashburn, Georgia, for the splendid publicity in the *Wiregrass Farmer* publication, quoting American patriots and promoting American principles.

Miss Madeline F. Cotter, Regent, Magnolia State Chapter, Jackson, Mississippi, for her interest in National Defense. Miss Cotter is compiling information from our literature to be mailed to every member of her Chapter.

Mrs. Robert Cecil, Americanism Chairman, Hollywood Chapter, Manhattan Beach, California, and the members of her Chapter for having distributed 1500 Pledge of Allegiance cards to the school children in their district.

Mrs. Carl C. Barley, Member-at-Large, Whittier, California, for her alerting paper on the dangers of UNESCO. For a small fee this paper is available from the D. A. R. Program Committee to members who do not have the time to do the documented research but wish their Chapter members to be informed on the dangers of UNESCO.

Mrs. Voris R. Norton, State Chairman, National Defense, Missouri, for her challenging panel discussion on the United Nations, presented at the Missouri State Conference. This is also available from the Program Committee. Each statement is documented. We recommend this outstanding exposé: "Question and Answer Program" on the dangers of the United Na-

tions for a stimulating meeting in other Chapters.

Mrs. Ernest B. Wicke, Chapter Chairman, William and Mary Chapter, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii, and the members of her Chapter for the honor bestowed upon Robert Davis, who had been awarded the National Defense Good Citizenship medal by them several years ago. Mr. Davis, one of over a million entries in the "Voice of Democracy" contest, was among four young people chosen as winners. We know that the inspiration from endeavoring to fulfill the qualifications for this medal was the source of his interest in entering the contest.

BRITAIN

Herbert Morrison, Foreign Secretary in the former British Labor Government, stated in the House of Commons that President Eisenhower has an "unbalanced outlook." This should arouse the ire of every American not only because of the indignity to our President but because in removing the Seventh Fleet from restricting the action of the Chinese Nationalists against the Chinese Reds, our President had American interests and the saving of the lives of American boys as his first consideration. Looking at the situation from a practical standpoint, since the Nationalist Chinese have equal status in the United Nations with Great Britain, why have these people been "contained" on Formosa and not allowed to fight for their native land?

Mr. Morrison demanded that no more British troops be sent to fight in Korea. Since the combined troops from *all the 53 nations* who endorsed the Korean action (only 17 have *offered aid*) are but 10% of those fighting and Americans pay the entire bill, his threat hasn't much force. Mr. Eden remarked that Americans almost alone of the United Nations membership are bearing the rigors and sacrifices in Korea and considering American heavy losses he thought we were acting with "quite remarkable" restraint. Thank you, Mr. Eden, and even that is putting it mildly, for American troops watch the British ships deliver cargo to the Red Chinese to aid our enemy in killing Americans.

With all the billions of American money having been poured into the British Empire, it should be a bitter lesson to the

internationalists that friends cannot be bought, that their "give-away" programs such as Point Four, Mutual Security, Marshall plan, et cetera, only bring one result—raising of the American national debt and causing prohibitive taxes.

UNITED NATIONS

The former Special Ambassador to the Near East, Edwin Locke, reported to the International News Service that "Many millions are being spent (by the United Nations relief and works agency) not for refugees, but to keep a fantastically bloated bureaucracy living in the style which too many Americans and United Nations internationalists have become accustomed to enjoying outside the limits of their homelands" . . . "while there is little or no success in permanently relieving the miserable plight of 850,000 refugees who are now in their fifth winter of camp life in Lebanon, Jordan, Syria and the Gaza strip."

He states this had widened the wedge between Americans and Arabs.

There are 140 people in UNRWA. The cost for these 140 experts is \$1,500,000 a year.

UNESCO

The January 28, 1953 UNESCO Newsletter for the United States National Commission advertises the United Nations Annual Student Contest, sponsored by the American Association for the United Nations. The AAUN is a private organization which advocates promoting the United Nations into a world governing body. Excerpts from the testimony of their Director,

Clark Eichelberger, at the United Nations' hearings are available from this Committee for 1¢ each. Is this contest being promoted in your schools? Several alert members have written that they are combating the contest by furnishing material they have purchased from this Committee and through an award of \$25 for the best essay which exposes the dangers of any form of world government. Price lists sent without charge.

VOICE OF AMERICA

Three years ago we questioned in our article why the "Voice" was not on the American Radio so we could listen and hear what was being said about us by the State Department experts. Now we find that a corps of loyal employees who realized the broadcasts were slanted often toward socialism, subversive propaganda and belittling many American customs have kept records of many names and releases.

At the recent hearings it was revealed that as late as February 3, 1953, an official of the State Department's international information administration ordered the use of Soviet indorsed writers in broadcasts to eastern Europe.

RELIEF ROLLS

You are a taxpayer. You have the right to know how your taxes are being spent. Relief rolls should be made public in each community so the taxpayer will know if the recipient is deserving. Exposing the undeserving is one way to cut taxes.

Frances B. Lucas

"Toast to the Flag" Written by John Jay Daly

The inspirational poem, "Toast to the Flag," sent to the D. A. R. MAGAZINE by Mrs. C. A. Bishop, State Chairman of the Radio and Television Committee in Wisconsin, and published in our March issue as "Anonymous," was actually written by John Jay Daly, 3322 Tennyson Street, Washington 15, D. C.

Mr. Daly has spoken to District of Columbia D. A. R. Chapters on numerous occasions and quoted his poem, which has frequently been published anonymously through the years.

Information about the Toast's authorship was sent to Magazine by Marie P. Barr, past Regent of the Sarah Franklin Chapter, Washington; Ruth Taylor Dalton, Recording Secretary, Canoe Place Chapter, Port Allegany, Pa.; Mrs. Allen R. Wrenn, State Recording Secretary, District of Columbia; and Mrs. Geoffrey Creyke, Chairman of the Congress Program Committee, Washington, D. C.

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Parliamentary Procedure

By FLORENCE GARRISON DANFORTH

Acting National Parliamentarian

OF the important questions submitted this month by different Chapters, that of liability for National Dues when a member transfers from one Chapter to another is uppermost. The customary procedure seems to impress many members as a bit involved. The fiscal year of the National Society and that of an individual Chapter are rarely the same.

The fiscal year of the National Society is from March 1 through the last day of the following February, but in order to determine eligibility for attendance at the Continental Congress, and for other reasons, it is necessary that the National dues be in the hands of the Treasurer General on or before the first day of January preceding beginning of the fiscal year. The dues are thus paid in advance. Members whose dues are not paid by January first are in arrears and on July first, six months later, are dropped from national membership unless they have paid up in the meantime. It should be clearly understood that dues must always be paid to the National Society "through the Chapter in which the member is enrolled on the first day of January."

Now if a member has paid the dues to her Chapter in November and then in December transfers to another Chapter, her National dues must still be paid by the Chapter to which she transferred. But since this member's dues had in fact already been paid to the National Society, it becomes the duty of the Treasurer General to refund the first paid dues to the Chapter to which the member originally belonged; and that Chapter should, of course, return to the member her refunded National dues.

No Chapter can retain the dues of a member whose name was removed from their rolls on or before January 1. Dues of members received by the National Society after June 30 of each year are applied to the next succeeding calendar year. The Chapter from which a member has transferred does not remove her name from their rolls until notice has been received from the Treasurer General.

The allocation of State and Chapter dues is covered by State and Chapter By-Laws, and these By-Laws of course differ. Many Chapters collect their State and National dues in October, with Chapter years running from September to June. There is no rule of which I am cognizant governing the refunding of Chapter dues when members transfer, but it would be reasonable to refund dues for membership of less than half a year and retain them if more than half a year had elapsed before the transfer. This should be a matter for the various States to adjust.

QUESTION. Our By-Laws are being revised. Two members of the Revision Committee wish to change the By-Laws so that one vote against an applicant would keep her from being elected to membership. The Handbook says that members shall be elected by majority vote. May a Chapter blackball an applicant with only one vote?

ANSWER. The Daughters of the American Revolution is a National Society to which all Chapters belong, and Chapter procedure follows upon National procedure. The National By-Laws, Article I, Section 1, give in detail the procedure for electing members. "If application is made through [Note the *through*] a Chapter it must be approved by either the Chapter or its Board of Management, or by both. . . . The National Board of Management shall vote upon the question of admission to membership. A majority vote shall elect."

Chapter membership is more intimate, and I realize that there are undesirable persons who are eligible to membership but whom the Chapter would not wish to have as members. It is necessary to use discretion in these cases. Mrs. Moss, former National Parliamentarian, used to say that there are only two reasons to keep an applicant from membership: (1) if she were immoral and (2) if she were a known trouble-maker. I think we could now add one more prohibition and that is, (3) if she is known to have communist affiliations. It is my opinion that one vote

should never keep an applicant out of a Chapter. You can easily see how a spiteful or unfriendly member with a personal grudge could keep out a desirable member by her one vote. If it seems necessary, let your By-Laws require a two-thirds vote, but do *not* permit one vote to keep out a new member. It should be noted in this connection that, strictly speaking, the Chapter *approves* applicants, the National Board of Management *elects* them.

QUESTION. Our Chapter always meets in the summer months, from May to October, inclusive, because winter travel is uncertain. We have always had our election and installation in May. Some of us think it would be better to elect and install in October so that the new Regent could plan the year's work in advance; but in this case the new Regent would have to make reports for the former regime with which she might not be too familiar, and this would be true of committee chairmen's reports also. If elections continue to be held in May, the Yearbooks are not out until June and the Regent has no time before hand to make plans for work. What are your suggestions?

ANSWER. Your Chapter situation is not usual, but you have some very good points in favor of the suggested change. It is my opinion that the election and installation in October might add to the efficiency of the Chapter's work. The first year after the change might be difficult, but subsequently everything should go

smoothly. Require your outgoing Regent and chairmen to make their official reports in October, which would then be the annual meeting. These reports should be used by the new Regent in compiling the spring reports for the State and National Society. It is not unusual for an officer who has finished her term to be required to make the final report after she has gone out of office.

QUESTION. Who reports resignations of Chapter members to the Treasurer General, the Treasurer or the Secretary? We are told by those in authority that the Chapter Treasurer must report the resignation at once to the Treasurer General. Should more than one officer report?

ANSWER. Your question brings out a slight confusion between the duties of the two officers. The Model By-Laws state that a resigning member must present her resignation in writing to the Corresponding Secretary who, after consultation with the Regent and Treasurer to see that the member is in good standing, shall immediately report the resignation to the Treasurer General. The National By-Laws state that the Chapter Treasurer shall report to the Treasurer General all changes in membership on June 1 and November 1, so both officers report, the Chapter Secretary and the Chapter Treasurer, but at different times. The resignation takes effect when it is received in the office of the Treasurer General.

Two Prominent Members Pass Away

The National Society has recently lost two prominent members by death.

Caroline White (Mrs. William P.) Settlemayer, National Chairman of the Motion Picture Committee, died March 9 after an illness in New York City. The funeral was held March 10 at Cincinnati, Ohio. Former State Motion Picture Chairman in New York State, Mrs. Settlemayer served ably as National Chairman during the present administration. Her splendid Motion Picture reviews have been missing for the past few months in our Magazine because of her illness following an operation.

Lydia Yoakam (Mrs. William) Horsfall, of Coos Bay, Oregon, died February 28. A member of the Coos Bay Chapter, she was State Vice Regent of Oregon, 1940-42; State Regent, 1942-44; and Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution, 1944-47.

Fort Jackson

By MARTHA McARTHUR ROSS

SITUATED on a tiny island three miles below (toward the ocean) Savannah, Fort Jackson is very probably Savannah's least-known fort, and Savannah is a city which is very fort and age conscious. Nevertheless, it is probable that 90 per cent of the people of Savannah do not know even the location of the defunct Fort Jackson, much less the glamourless history of its unexciting existence.

The little island squatting in the broad sweep of the tawny Savannah River was purchased by the United States Government on May 16, 1808, from Nichol Trumbull for the sum of \$1,800 (when \$1,800 was considerable "sugar"). The theory, of course, was that the little island would command the last stretch of water by which any sea-borne approach to the City of Savannah would necessarily have to be made.

That plot designated as being Lot 12 with 1.6 acres of ground comprising a tiny island in the river is virtually all that remains of Fort Jackson; previously known as Fort Oglethorpe. At least such other remnants of the fort as still stand give poignant testimony that here lies ruin.

Construction was begun in 1842 on Fort Jackson's barbette battery. The walls of the fort, like most of those of the period, were of brick and surrounded by a moat or "wet ditch." Enclosed within the protecting moat and wall were the casemated storerooms, magazines, and a parade-ground typical of forts of that day. The wall was pierced at what was considered advantageous points with loopholes for hand rifles.

In a report dated December 11, 1811, concerning fortifications, the Secretary of War included Fort Jackson as being situated in the marsh on the west side of the Savannah River, three miles below the city and twelve hundred yards from the nearest dry land. The fort was listed as an enclosed work of masonry and mud, mounting six heavy guns, two small brick magazines, and a wooden barracks for one company of men and officers. The report

further stated that the work was in an unfinished state, which actually was about the only state in which Fort Jackson ever found itself. It was further set out that, "there is in the town of Savannah a range of two story wooden barracks sufficient for 200 men and officers. The post has a garrison of 78 men."

Fort Jackson was regularly garrisoned until 1849 after which it was not manned at all until the War Between the States.

With the coming of the War Between the States, Confederate troops occupied the fort until General Sherman's arrival in 1864. After Sherman's occupation, the fort was not reinstated as an active defense fortification again, although modifications by the Board of Engineers were approved on January 11, 1870, to fit the fort for the reception of five heavy guns on the barbette. Work on this modification was commenced in 1872 but was suspended in 1876 for lack of the money which was not appropriated.

During this time four front pintle platforms for "heavy calibre guns" were laid but were adapted to smaller calibre and one temporary front pintle platform, built for 8" or 10" Rodman guns or corresponding rifles, was added.

Actually, the fort was never used and its precarious existence never justified.

The disposal of Fort Jackson was recommended by the War Department on November 19, 1921, and disposition through sale was authorized by an act of Congress approved March 4, 1923.

On June 9, 1925, the little fort was purchased by the City of Savannah from the Federal Government, with the written understanding that it should be used as a park only.

It would now appear, however, that Fort Jackson, which was ever useless as a fort, is equally useless as a park and few, indeed, are the Savannahians who could direct the inquirer to Fort Jackson, another dreary crumbling, vine-covered monument to the God of War.

State Activities

MONTANA

KALISPELL, near beautiful Flathead Lake with its background of magnificent Glacier Park Mountains, was the site of the 49th Annual State Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, March 23-25, 1952, with Chief Ignace Chapter as hostess.

Mrs. J. H. Morrow, State Regent, presided at all sessions, and her theme, "Responsibility For Freedom," was emphasized by the guest speaker at the banquet, Mr. M. A. Himel, of Kalispell.

The Conference was honored by the attendance of our two Past Vice Presidents General, Mrs. A. J. Rahn and Mrs. Leo C. Graybill, as well as five Past State Regents.

The impressive Processional featured the Chapter Flags. The invocation was given by the Rev. G. L. VanLeuben of the Presbyterian Church, where all sessions were held. Mayor D. M. McBride gave the warm welcome of Kalispell.

State Officers and Chairmen in their reports highlighted that Montana was carrying forward the objectives of the National Society; had made substantial contributions to Valley Forge Bell Tower; had a 3½ per cent gain in membership, and, best of all, had attained GOLD STAR status, by a slightly over 100 per cent contribution to the National Building Fund.

The resolutions reaffirmed our opposition to World government, our favoring the principles of military training for young men, against the Genocide Treaty, control of narcotics, work of the Un-American Activities Committee and its continuance, and work for promotion of more American History and Civics in schools.

Patsy Brunner of Sheridan High School was announced as the Good Citizenship award winner, by Mrs. J. Fred Woodside, State Chairman.

A beautiful Memorial Service was presented by Mrs. F. B. Sundelius, State Chaplain, 13 members on the Roll.

All social affairs reflected true western hospitality, a reception and musicale at the home of Mrs. G. A. Miller, with her fine

collection of antique glass; the State Regents' Club dinner, Officers and Regents Breakfasts, the National Defense luncheon, and finally the Conference Banquet, all with special favors made by the members of Chief Ignace Chapter. Beautiful flowers for all occasions were also presented by this Chapter. Its transportation of all guests to the various affairs was done with exceptional ease. The music for all occasions was outstanding, and the organ programs at the church added much to the sessions.

The nomination of Mrs. J. H. Morrow as candidate for Vice President General, made at the previous year's State Conference, was made at that time for the coming year also.

Greetings at the opening session from Mrs. James B. Patton, our President General, were much appreciated, as all had enjoyed her and her address at last year's Conference. Greetings from a large number of officers and chairmen of the National Society, as well as from Regents from other States, were also enjoyed by the well-attended Conference.

The new State Officers elected in final session were Mrs. Fred E. May, who had also been General Chairman for this Conference, State Regent; Mrs. John Harvey, Vice Regent; Mrs. Hugo Kenck, Chaplain; Mrs. T. F. McFadden, Registrar; Mrs. C. E. Waldo, Treasurer; Mrs. I. L. Dehnert, Historian; Mrs. W. J. Priest, Librarian; Mrs. Stanley Halvorsen, Secretary. With Mrs. Richardson at the organ, Mrs. Graybill, Past Vice President General, installed the officers with an impressive ceremony.

Silver Bow Chapter invited the Conference for next year which would mark Montana's 50th, or Golden, State Conference. It was unanimously accepted.

With the retiring of the colors came the close of a most successful State Conference, not only from the standpoint of accomplishment, but also because of the inspiration gained from our leaders and renewals of old friendships.

Mrs. T. F. McFadden
State Historian

With the Chapters

Captain Alexander Quarrier (Hollywood, Fla.). Since the welfare and progress of our Florida Seminole Indians are subjects very close to our hearts, we secured as speaker for our January meeting a woman who for 50 years has ministered to their physical and spiritual needs and could, in truth, be called "Godmother to the Seminoles"—Mrs. Frank Stranahan, of Fort Lauderdale.

Mrs. Stranahan told of her early years among these Indians, of her repeated and often discouraging attempts to first gain their confidence and establish herself as their friend, and then persuade them to put their trust in their government and its agents. The latter was far from easy and took many years to accomplish.

When the order came from Washington to move the tribe from their chickees deep in the palmetto swamps to land furnished by the government, Mrs. Stranahan's account of her attempt to break the news to them and then to accomplish the feat of actually transplanting them and getting them settled in their new homes was a most moving and suspenseful story.

Now, but only within the last five years, these same primitive people are accepting more willingly the offers of friendship and help. Many of them are entering the White Man's schools in their vicinity, they are more and more becoming converted to the White Man's religion, and even discarding their colorful costumes to don the dress of the outside world. They are a brilliant people, possessing a photographic mind, slow to accept and trust, but worthy of one's efforts to win that trust.

There is an organization in Florida, "The Friends of the Seminoles," which hopes to acquire 100,000 members to help these interesting and deserving people. If anyone would like more information on this subject please contact Mrs. Frank Stranahan, Pioneer House, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Mrs. Alma Glenn Ezell
Magazine Chairman

Phoebe Humphrey (Collinsville, Conn.). A demonstration of old-time home industries sponsored by Phoebe Humphrey

Chapter, held November 21 at the auditorium of the new twelve-room Canton Elementary School, was of much interest to the faculty, students and others who attended.

It was given in response to a request from one of the teachers that her class in American History might have a better understanding of the way of life in this section of the United States in the last century. Mrs. Winfield V. Vierung, Chairman of the Girl Homemakers Committee of the Chapter, and Mrs. Arthur W. Sweeton, Past Regent, were co-chairmen in arranging for the project.

The several demonstrations included soap making, churning of butter, drying of fruits and vegetables, knitting, tacking of quilts, and weaving, braiding and hooking rugs. A brief description of each was given by the demonstrator. The costumes of those who demonstrated were in keeping with their work and other Chapter members also wore old-time costumes.

Many interesting articles used in former years were also on display in the auditorium and attracted much attention from the spectators.

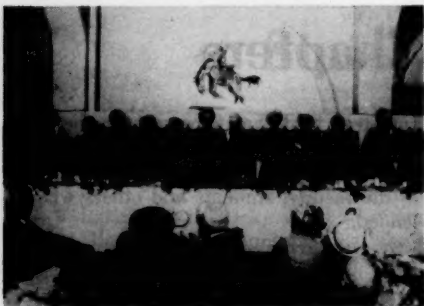
Mrs. Myron F. Butler
Press Relations Chairman

Rebecca Stoddert (El Paso, Tex.) Rebecca Stoddert Chapter celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the founding recently in Hotel Paso del Norte.

A Golden Jubilee Greeting, written by Mrs. Alice M. Marshall, one of the members, was read. A poem written by Mrs. C. E. Kelly, a past Regent, and used at the Silver anniversary of the Chapter, was sung to the tune of "Maryland, My Maryland."

A brief history of the first 25 years of the Chapter was given by Mrs. Kelly; and Mrs. John C. Hayes, Regent at the time of the Silver anniversary, told the history for the last 25 years. Mrs. J. V. Lawless was retiring Regent.

Mr. Clifford B. Jones, of Lubbock, Texas, was the speaker of the evening. Mr. Jones is past president of the Sons of the American Revolution in Texas. More than one hundred were present.



Past Regents and guests at the Golden Jubilee banquet of Rebecca Stoddert Chapter.

The Sons of the American Revolution of El Paso assisted with the observance. Much interest is taken in the S. A. R.

Rebecca Stoddert Chapter has a live C. A. R. Society.

During the past few years the local Chapter, in connection with the Regent and the Americanism Committee, has held receptions honoring new citizens. After the new citizens are sworn in by the Judge of Federal Court, the committee receives them in a near-by building. The Mayor of El Paso and other prominent citizens, also Fort Bliss officials, assist in the public ceremony.

The new citizens are presented with a D. A. R. citizenship manual and an American flag. Refreshments are served.

This work of the Chapter has received honorable mention from State and National meetings.

Annie W. Harris, *Historian*

Ann Loucks (Contra Costa County, Cal.). If the record of this year can be taken as a criterion, "Accent on Youth" may well be the theme of this Chapter, although Regent Norma L. Warner declared liquidating the Washington properties indebtedness high on her list. To that end the Chapter held a food and apron sale in Martinez where the charter was received 25 years ago. One more benefit has been planned.

The Silver Anniversary tea was the special social function of the Fall, with State Officers and Chairmen honored guests, and especially the two past Regents who were charter members, both still active in D.A.R. Mrs. C. R. McCabe serves as Finance

Chairman; Mrs. George Bitcon is Chapter Chaplain.

In addition to endorsing the undertaking of the Walnut Creek Motion Picture Council, Ann Loucks took a group membership and is represented at the regular council meetings.

Money to Tamassee, Neighborhood Center, State Society, practical demonstration of the American Home, box to Kate Duncan Smith, another to the Indian children in a school on the coast at Christmas time as well as two of gifts and walnuts to the juvenile detainees at the Immigration Center in San Francisco, are on our annual list.

Another project is cooperation with the Good Citizens Committee. Eight girls, with their mothers and deans of girls, were Chapter guests at the Valentine Day meeting, when the State Chairman of National Defense talked to the Good Citizens on citizenship. The pins were presented by the State Chairman of the Committee, a past Regent of the Chapter.

In December was the family party when D.A.R. and C.A.R. get together around the Christmas tree. Its Junior American Citizens Club is the Chapter's great pride. The J.A.C. Chairman has enrolled her pupils, who look forward to the party picnic "the ladies" always give them in May.

Mrs. J. C. McGeehon
Press Chairman

Tullahoma (Tullahoma, Tenn.). Tullahoma Chapter held its 25th Anniversary meeting at the home of Mrs. John W. Harton Wednesday, December 10.

Mrs. Harry Harris, Vice Regent, presided in the absence of Mrs. V. C. McQuiddy, Regent. Mrs. Floyd Mitchell read the President General's message. Mrs. Charles E. Jackson sang "Faith of Our Fathers." Mrs. Harton paid tribute to the late Miss Hilda Thoma, Organizing Regent of the Chapter, which was organized November 22, 1927, with twelve members. Mrs. Felix Motlow reviewed the history of the Chapter and its growth to 30 members.

The Chapter has completed its D. A. R. building quota and has reached the Gold Star status on the National Honor Roll of Chapters.

Mrs. Thomas B. Brandon, State Regent,



From right to left: Mrs. Thomas B. Brandon, State Regent, seated before cake; Mrs. James S. Beasley, State Librarian; Mrs. John Harton; Mrs. Joseph H. Judd, Nashville; Mrs. Harry Harris, Vice Regent; Mrs. A. B. Neil, Campbell Chapter; Mrs. Prentice Cooper and Mrs. Grace L. McMillan, Shelby Chapter; Mrs. Rose Powell, Col. James Lewis Chapter, and Mrs. William H. Lambeth seated.

Mrs. William H. Lambeth, Past State Regent, and Mrs. James S. Beasley, State Librarian, were guests of honor and congratulated the Chapter.

Among the guests were members of the Shelby Chapter, Shelbyville; the James Lewis Chapter of Winchester, Decherd, Cowan and Sewanee; the Col. William Lytle Chapter, Murfreesboro; and several Nashville Chapters.

Following the program, tea was served in the dining room from a table overlaid with a linen cut-work cloth. An arrangement of white carnations and silver balls centered the table with white candles burning in silver candelabra at either end.

A three-tiered birthday cake with 25 candles was presided over by Mrs. Brandon while Mrs. Lambeth poured tea. Mrs. Robert Ratcliffe, Mrs. A. B. Neil, Jr., and Mrs. Nat Washburn, Jr., daughters of Mrs. Harton assisted in the dining room.

Mrs. John W. Harton
Past Regent

James Wood (Parkersburg, W. Va.) organized Dec. 23, 1902, by Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, chartered Jan. 21, 1903, celebrated its fiftieth birthday December 6, with a delightful luncheon at the Chancellor Hotel. Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, Regent, presided. About 175 members and guests from many States attended.

Clusters of large white bells with streamers of tulle and gold ribbons hung from ceiling lights. Angels, snowmen, white

bells and snowball candles decorated tables set in a hollow square.

Miss Gertrude Carraway, D.A.R. Magazine Editor, was honor guest and speaker. Mrs. Plummer E. Hill, State Chaplain, gave the invocation. Other prominent guests were Mrs. Hugh Russell, Historian General; Mrs. Harry J. Smith, Vice President General; Mrs. John S. Heaume, past National Officer; Mrs. Keith McClung, West Virginia State Regent; Mrs. Marshal Bixler; State Vice Regent of Ohio; Mrs. D. W. Snyder, West Virginia State Treasurer, and Miss Louise Bullock, National Chairman of Tellers.

The Chapter sent pink carnations to the Organizing Regent, Mrs. Spilman, of Warrenton, Va., unable to attend. The Blennerhassett Chapter presented James Wood with a large basket of beautiful chrysanthemums.

Mrs. William B. Richardson, Jr., Senior President of the Little Kanawha Society, C.A.R., escorted Miss Carraway, who was given the honor of cutting the five-tiered birthday cake. The ornamental gold top was presented by Miss Kathryn Evans to Miss Louise Clark, Regent of Marietta, Ohio, Chapter, which will celebrate its fiftieth birthday next December.

Minutes of the 1902 organization meeting were read. Mrs. W. H. Wolfe gave a resume of fifty years of Chapter service. The program was fittingly concluded by commemorating the birthday of the Christ-Child. A Sextette of High School girls sang Christmas carols; Mrs. S. W. Goff, Vice Regent, read the President General's



James Wood Chapter's 50th Anniversary Luncheon. (Left to right)—Mrs. A. Keith McClung, State Regent; Mrs. Harry J. Smith, Vice President General; Miss Gertrude S. Carraway, Editor of the D. A. R. Magazine; Mrs. Carl C. Galbraith, Chapter Regent; Mrs. Hugh L. Russell, Historian General; and Mrs. John S. Heaume, Past Recording Secretary General.

Christmas message; and Mrs. Roy Lowther, Chapter Chaplain, read, "When The Christ Child Comes."

(Miss) Ruth Smith
Chapter Historian

Tennent (Asbury Park, N. J.) held its annual Spring Luncheon June 3 at the Beau Rivage, West Belmar. Forty-three members and guests gathered about the luncheon tables which had been attractively decorated by Mrs. Crawford Ogden, chairman of the event. The honor guests were Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, State Regent, and Miss Roselle Bucknum, State Conservation Chairman.

Mrs. Claude Lyon, Regent, conducted the brief business meeting and made the



Tennent Chapter luncheon. Left to right—Mrs. Ralph W. Greenlaw, State Regent; Mrs. Claude Lyon, Chapter Regent; and Miss Roselle Bucknum, State Conservation Chairman.

announcement that the Chapter was the proud possessor of a gold badge with five Blue Stars. She also stated that the Chapter had eleven \$25 club members: Mrs. Crawford Ogden, Mrs. C. P. Hidden, Miss Susan Sutton, Mrs. William Widmaier, Miss Ethleen Longstreet, Mrs. Everett Johnson, Miss Beatrice Parker, Mrs. John B. Logan, Miss Dorothy Logan, Mrs. Mabel Dare, and one in memory of Mrs. Jennie Day.

Further honors were the credit of 100% for the Valley Forge Construction and also credit for what might be called "a feather in the eagle" on the top of Valley Forge Tower in honor of General MacArthur. The last-named was given by Mrs. John Logan and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Logan. Six bricks for the tower had also been given, Mrs. Lyon stated: one by Mrs. Crawford Ogden, in honor of son; three by Miss Beatrice Parker, in memory of

mother and aunt; one by Mrs. Grace Evans, in honor of her Revolutionary ancestor; and the sixth by Mrs. John Logan, in honor of her daughter, Captain Dorothy Logan.

Mrs. Ralph Greenlaw, State Regent, told of the success of the Building Project and also of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge.

Mrs. Bleeker Sterling, gowned in the costume of a by-gone day, ended the happy occasion by singing some of the well-loved songs.

Miss Dorothy R. Logan
Treasurer

Jonesboro (Jonesboro, Ark.). Miss Anna Childress Clark, a Real Granddaughter, has been a member of this Chapter for a long time. Her grandfather, Jonas Clark, was very young when he left Charlotte, N. C., to join the Revolutionary Army. He was born at Frederick, Md., in 1759 and after a long, prosperous life died in Madison County, Tenn., in 1845.

Edwin Alexander Clark, Miss Anna's father, was the son of Jonas Clark's third wife. He served in the Mexican War and as a major in the Confederate Army. He died in 1900.

Miss Anna's motto is never to say anything unkind or gossip about anybody. She attends church and the D. A. R. meetings quite regularly.

Our Chapter made plans to pay its obligations to the Building Fund this year. We presented sixteen flags to a new school building here, one for each room.

Mrs. A. P. Grier, *Regent*

Isabella Weldin (Augusta, Kan.) held a Guest Day Tea in the home of Mrs. Junia Peckham, Thursday, February 5. There were 17 members and 19 guests present. The opening Ritual was used.

Mrs. Effie Rigg Swegle directed a playlet, "Martha And Her Friends," members of D. A. R. playing the parts of Presidents' wives. The playlet was taken from the February, 1952, issue of D. A. R. MAGAZINE; however, the characters of Bess Truman and Mamie Eisenhower were added. Members were dressed in Colonial dresses and white wigs.

Miss Stella B. Haines read "Hats Off To Kansas D. A. R." by Mrs. Frank Robertson of the Wichita Chapter. This told of

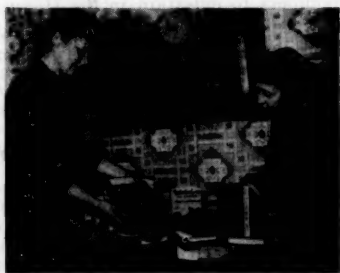
the many accomplishments of the Kansas and National D. A. R. since the beginning.

The tea table was beautiful with red, white and blue flowers as the centerpiece, tapers in triplicate holders tied with red, white and blue ribbons, sweetpea nosegays, and Colonial figurines adorning the table. Tea cakes and mints were red and white, and spiced tea was served. There were 14 guests from Augusta and five from Douglass, with 12 members from Augusta and five from Douglass, our Chapter being made up of women from the two towns.

Mrs. Geraldine Stuckey Pouncey
*Recording and Corresponding Secretary
and Press Chairman*

Commonwealth (Richmond, Va.). Nellie Watts Fleming was more than an outstanding authority on parliamentary procedure. She possessed that rare quality of firmness, yet kindly understanding, which endeared her to all privileged to know and work with her.

Mrs. Fleming wrote numerous books on parliamentary law, and was at the time of her death, Parliamentarian for the National Society D. A. R., the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National Society United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Federation of Garden Clubs.



Commonwealth Chapter presents library books to Blue Ridge School in memory of Mrs. Hampton Fleming, who served as Chapter Regent and National Parliamentarian. Mrs. George H. Ross, (left), Chapter Regent, examines the books with Mrs. Grant J. Durant, Bookshelf Committee Chairman.

As a past Regent of Commonwealth Chapter, Mrs. Fleming had always been available with her knowledge and inspiration, and the Chapter, desiring to honor her with a fitting memorial, voted to establish a Book Shelf at the Blue Ridge School, to

be known as The Nellie Watts Fleming Memorial Book Shelf. Space in the Library at Blue Ridge has been allotted to house the books. This is marked by a bronze plaque, and a specially designed bookplate will identify the books as part of the collection. Books will be selected from a list compiled by Mrs. H. P. Harrington, Librarian at Blue Ridge School. The first consignment having been bought, subsequent lots will be added through the coming years.

It was George Washington who said, "Cultivate literature, and useful knowledge for the purpose of qualifying the rising generation for the patrons of good government, virtue, and happiness."

In establishing the Book Shelf at Blue Ridge School, Commonwealth Chapter feels that it will touch many lives, and serve to perpetuate the memory of one who was not only a lovely lady, but also one of our outstanding Clubwomen.

Mrs. Grant J. Durant, *Historian*

Plain City (Plain City, Ohio) members are happy to add two Real Granddaughters to their membership. They are Mrs. Charles Scheidt (Cora Smith) and Miss Kitty Smith, who reside at 203 West Court Street, Urbana, Ohio.

Their father, John B. Smith, was born in Barre, Vermont, May 30, 1803. He came to Ohio with his father, Samuel Smith, in 1817 and settled at Darby Plains in Madison County. John Smith married Malinda Wilson in 1855.

Samuel Smith, the grandfather, served in the Revolutionary War from Newbury, Mass. He also served in the War of 1812 as an Army Chaplain.

Mrs. Joseph White
Chairman for Real Granddaughters

Yorktown (York, Pa.). Tribute to a well known and beloved member, Mrs. Robert Lewis Motter, was paid at a luncheon meeting of this Chapter held February 11 at the Yorktown Hotel.

Passing away on the morning before Christmas, 1952, Mrs. Motter would have celebrated her 89th birthday on January 26. She served the Chapter in many capacities, twice as Regent, during her long membership which began April 3, 1906. She also served as a State officer

in many patriotic societies as well as the D. A. R., and was on numerous State and National committees.

Having attended every Continental Congress since 1921 she had been appointed on the President General's Reception Room Committee for 1953. As a member of the first Valley Forge Committee, she recorded the names of her 16 Revolutionary ancestors on the Honor Roll.

For over 40 years she was President of the Woman's Society of her church, and had entertained this group in her home at every monthly meeting for over fifteen years. It is impossible to describe the esteem she enjoyed in her community and throughout Pennsylvania.

Mrs. William C. Langston
Past Regent

Mistress Mary Williams (East Orange, N. J.). On September 17, Constitution Day, we made known the fact that we would place a bronze wall tablet in the Memorial Room of the Bell Tower at Valley Forge honoring the late David L. Pierson of East Orange, who is often called the Father of Constitution Day.

Mr. Pierson brought honor to East Orange by his many accomplishments, but particularly by his successful efforts to have Congress pass a resolution naming this day in August, 1917.

He was the author of a three-volume "History of the Oranges" and it was from this publication that the name Mistress Mary Williams was chosen for the newly-organized Chapter in 1924. This pleased Mr. Pierson very much and in gratitude for having so honored one of his ancestors he presented the new Chapter with beautiful silk flags. His interest in the Chapter continued throughout his lifetime. He died in East Orange on July 11, 1938.

The members are grateful for this opportunity to place a permanent record of his patriotic achievement in this hallowed place.

Mrs. C. B. Jenkins, *Regent*

Rebecca Parke (Galesburg, Ill.). In 1908 the members of Rebecca Parke Chapter established a Chapter House Fund with the anticipation that at some future time a Chapter Home would become a reality. In those early days, with the only

meeting place in the homes and with increasing membership, a Chapter Home seemed a definite need.

The pioneer members were ambitious and thrifty and worked with a vision; some contributed generously to the fund. Thus, by 1951 the dream came true when the Chapter purchased a stately twelve-room brick home of remarkable construction. Because of the spacious rooms and convenient arrangement of the ground floor, it alone was considered ample room for Chapter use, leaving the six upper rooms, which have a private entrance, for an apartment. The income from this apartment provides the necessary financial operating surplus.

The Chapter is happy indeed for there are still two Charter members, Mrs. N. C. Lescher of Galesburg and Mrs. Helen Rose Pitney of Washington, D. C. There are eight other members who have been active over a period of forty years or more who definitely enjoy the realization of their early ambitions and the more recent members are thrilled with the privilege and responsibility of working in the new Chapter Home.

February 14, guest day was observed, when many friends visited our new surroundings. It has also been made possible for members to entertain in the Home for a small fee and with occasional C. A. R. meetings the Chapter Home has become a center of activity.

We are proud of our new Chapter Home and hope that many Daughters will be pleased to share with us the fulfillment of our dream.

Bertha Weakley Carrier

Cumberland (Nashville, Tenn.). The meetings of Cumberland Chapter have been outstanding. The Theme for the year, "Building for Future America," has been carried out by our very efficient Program Chairman, Miss Emily Hayes Martin, using D. A. R. subjects suggested by our State Program Chairman, Mrs. R. C. Kimbrough.

The February meeting, which was in the form of a Valentine luncheon, stressed the work of our Junior American Citizen Clubs which is sponsored by Cumberland Chapter in the Paul Revere Club at Julia

(Continued on page 706)

Genealogical Department

FRANKLIN COUNTY, INDIANA'S FIRST TAXLIST—1811

Contributed by Ruth S. Peterson

Registrar, Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Detroit, Mich.

Indiana Territory was formed from the Northwest Territory by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, and General William Henry Harrison was appointed Governor January 10, 1801. The lands were surveyed in 1802 and 1803, and by 1804 the settlers began to enter their claims and build their cabins.

The earliest pioneers of the Whitewater Valley (the present Franklin County) had come from Laurens County, South Carolina, and were referred to as the Carolina Colony. Many families from other parts of the country, seeking new homes, followed, and at the meeting of the third Territorial Assembly in Vincennes November 27, 1810, two new counties were approved—Franklin and Wayne—taken from parts of Clark and Dearborn, which had been formed by Proclamation of the Governor in 1801 and 1803.

Three Commissioners were appointed to fix a seat of Justice for the new Franklin County—James Adair, David Hoover, and Elijah Sparks—and the first Court was held in Brookville February 1, 1811. It was necessary to provide revenue, and the following names appeared on the first taxlist that same year—1811. Many of these men had been Revolutionary War soldiers themselves, or were sons of soldiers.

Hugh Abernathy
Robert Abernathy
Benjamin Abrahams
George Adair
James Adair
Robert Adair
Eli Adams
George Adams
Robert Adkison
Nathan Aldridge
John Allen
Joseph Allen
David Alley
Dodridge Alley
Jonathan Alley
Samuel Alley
John Andrews
Samuel Arnet
William Arnet
John Ashure
Robertson Ashure

Jacob Bake
Joshua Baker
Adam Banks
Burrel Bannister
William Barnes
(Burnes)
Joel Belk
David Bell
Joseph Billings
Isaac Blades
Jacob Bloyd
David Bonner

David Bradford
Peter Briggs
David Brown
John Brown
John Brown, Jr.
Samuel Brown
Thomas Brown
William Brown
Hugh Brownlee
William Buster, Jr.
Amos Butler

5 names missing

George Cafer
Henry Cafer
William Cafer
George Cambridge
Levin Cambridge
Robert Car
John Carson
Joseph Carson
Nicholas Carter
Thomas Carter
William Carter
James Carwile
James Case
Elijah Cason
Thomas Cavender
Matthew Cay
James Chambers
Samuel Clark
Thomas Clark
William Clark
John Clayton
John Clendening
Michael Cline
John Clinton
John Collins
Mary Con
James Coneway
Richard Conner
Thomas Cook
Zachariah Cooksey
Stephen Crain
William Crawford
John Creek
Jacob Cris
George Crist
John Cromwell
James Crooks
William Crooss
Richard Culip
Daniel Cunningham
William Cunningham

James Davis
Joel Davis
Thomas Davis
William Davis
Sarah Deniston
William Deniston

Peter Detue
Lewis Deweese
Thomas Deweese
John Dickeson
Alexander Dubois
Jacob Dubois
William Dubois

Henry Eads
William G. Eads
Obediah Eastes
Amariah Elwell
Adam Ely
Samuel Ely
Simon Ely
Andrew Endsly
David Ewing
John Ewing
William Ewing

William Ferrel
John Fisher
Robert Flack
William Flood
Chilion Foster
Aaron Frake
Philip Frake
George Fraser
(Frasure)
W. Fraser (Frasure)
Benony Freel
James Freel
George Fruits
George Fruits, Jr.
John Fruits
John Fugit
James Fuller
Samuel Fullon

Britain Gant
Henry Garner
John Garrett
Nathan Garrett
Basil Gator
Benjamin George
William George
William George, Jr.
Thomas Gilam
John Gillum
Jonathan Gillum
George Giltner
Robert Glidewell
William Glidewell
Zachariah Glover
David Goble
Stephen Goble
Thomad Goling
David Gray
Robert Green
James Greer
George Grigs
James Grigs
Thomas Grigs
William Gross
John Gun

Abraham Hacklemann
Jacob Hacklemann
John Hacklemann
John Hagerman
Anthony Halberstadt

James Hall
John Hall
Nathaniel Hamilton
Abraham Hammon
John Hanna
John Hanna, Jr.
Joseph Hanna
Robert Hanna
Samuel Hanna
Christopher Hansel
David Hansil
George Harland
Joshua Harland
Nehemiah Harp
Elijah Harper
John Hartley
Charles Harvey
James Harvey
Philermon Harvey
Thomas Harvey
Absolom Hasty
Jacob Hedrick
Eli Henderson
John Henderson
William Henderson
Samuel Henry
Stephen Herrel
William Herrel
Elicot Herrindon
Alexander Higgins
William Higs
Samuel Hirnley
Robert Hobs
William Hobs
David Hollingsworth
Ezekiel Hollingsworth
George Hollingsworth
Isaiah Hollingsworth
Isaac Hollingsworth
Jacob Hollingsworth
Jonathan Hollingsworth
Joseph Hollingsworth
Levi Hollingsworth
Richard Hollingsworth
William Hollingsworth
Thomas How
Chatfield Howel
William Huff
Jonathan Hunt

Thomas Jack
Richard Jackman
William Jackman
James James
Fielding Jeter
Daniel Johnson
James Jonson
James Jones, Jr.
Jesse Jones
John Jones
John Jones, Sr.
Robison Jones
Simson Jone
William Julun

Willis Kelby
John Kennedy
John Kerry
John Kiger
Christey Kingery
Samuel Kingery

James Knight

Charles Lacey
 Smith Lain
 Bennet Lankstron
 Jacob Large, Sr.
 Abraham Lee
 Henry Lee
 Joseph Lee
 Samuel Lee
 John Lefforge
 Samuel Lennen
 George Leviston
 George Lewas
 Leonard Lewis
 Philip Linch
 Aaron Lions
 Berry Lions
 Henry Lions
 Richard Lions
 Reuben Lions
 William Lions
 James Logan
 John Logan
 Samuel Logan
 William Logan
 George Love
 Hanson Love
 Isaac Lucas

John Manly
 William Manly
 Robert Marshal
 Charles Martin
 Stephen Martin
 David Matlock
 George Matlock
 James Matlock
 Thomas Mathews
 Henry McCarsley
 Benjamin McCarty
 Enoch McCarty
 Patrick McCarty
 James McCaw
 Mathew McClurkin
 William McClure
 James McCoy
 William McCoy
 William McDaniel
 John McKim
 William McKim
 Charles McLalin
 Hugh McWhorter
 David Melton
 John Milholland
 Thomas Milholland
 Daniel Miller
 John Miller
 John Miller, Jr.
 Tobias Miller
 Richard Minner
 John Mires
 Henry Mondy
 James More
 James More, Jr.
 Hugh Morrison
 Archibald Morrow
 John Morrow
 Martin Moses
 Valentine Mowery
 Abraham Moyr

Isaac Newhouse
 Samuel Newhouse
 James Nickles
 Richard Nickles
 William Nickles
 John Niel
 David Norris
 John Norris
 John Norris, Jr.
 William Norris
 William Norris, Jr.
 Caleb Odle
 Simon Odle
 Jonathan Osborne
 Thomas Osborne
 Elijah Owen

Joshua Palmer
 Joshua Palmer, Jr.
 William Palmer
 Henry Parker
 John Patterson
 David Penwell
 John Penwell
 Jacob Peters
 John Phillips
 Joshua Porter
 Nathan Porter
 James Price
 Jahugh Purkins
 James Putnam

John Quick

Allen Ramsy
 William Ramsy
 Moses Raredon
 Thomas Rash
 Hugh Reed
 James Reed
 John Reed
 Thomas Reed
 John Richeson
 Peter Rifner
 Joseph Riply
 Abraham Robertson
 James Robison
 John Rockafeller
 Samuel Rockafeller
 Nicholas Rogan
 Charles Royster
 Robert Royster
 Stanhope Royster
 George Rudicel
 James Rummy
 Enoch Rusel
 James Rusel
 John Russel
 Robert Russel
 William Russel
 Robert Ruson
 William Ruson
 John Ryburne

Levi Sailers
 John Saliers
 Jacob Salors
 John Salors
 Michael Salors
 Thomas Salors
 Charles Scott

Jesse Scott
 Joel Scott
 Powel Scott
 Ruben Scurlock
 James Seal
 Joseph Seal
 Samuel Shannon
 William Shannon
 John Shaw
 Andrew Shirk
 Andrew Shirk, Jr.
 David Shirk
 Seward Simon
 William Simons
 Larkin Sims
 Joseph Sines
 George Singhorse
 Thomas Skinner
 Thomas Skinner, Jr.
 William Skinner
 Benjamin Smith
 Richard Smith
 William Sparks
 Andrew Speers
 John Stafford
 John Stepleton
 Elijah Stephens
 Francis Stephens
 Francis Stephens, Jr.
 Henry Stephens
 James Stephens
 James Stephens, Jr.
 Joseph Stephens
 Samuel Stephens
 David Stoops
 James Stucky
 Robert Swan
 Isaac Swofford

Samuel Tapen
 Agnes Taylor
 David Taylor
 Robert Taylor
 Silas Taylor
 Charles Teley
 John Templeton
 Robert Templeton
 Robert Templeton, Sr.
 William Templeton
 Andrew Tharp
 John Tharp
 John Thompson
 Richard Thornberry
 Nathan Tiler
 James Tiner
 John Tiner
 William Tiner
 James Trusler

John Vanblaricum
 William VanMeter
 John Vincent
 Abraham Voneaton

Charles Waddel
 Jonathan Webb
 James Webster
 Edward White
 Joel White
 John Whitten
 Ralph Wildridge

Michael Wilkins
 William Willas
 Alexander Williams
 Anthony Williams
 George Williams
 James Williams
 Joseph Williams
 Joseph Williams, Jr.
 Norris Williams
 Ralph Williams
 Richard Williams
 Richard Williams, Jr.
 Samuel Williams
 Thomas Williams
 William Williams
 George Wilson
 Isaac Wilson
 James Wilson
 John Wilson
 John Wilson, Jr.
 William Wilson
 William Wilson, Jr.
 W. Wilson
 Thomas Winscott
 Jabez Winship
 Isaac Wood

NOTE: Taxlist copied from "Historical Atlas of Franklin Co., Indiana"—published 1882.



NEW YORK STATE RECORDS

Compiled by Mrs. Frank H. Parcells,
Past Organizing Secretary General

ST. GEORGE CHURCH AND CEMETERY RECORDS—HEMPSTEAD, L. I.

Copied by Florence E. Edie, *Ann Cary Chapter*
 Rev. J. A. Haight, B.D., Rector

This Church was established in 1704. The Communion and Prayer Book were presented by Queen Anne in 1706. The Charter was granted by King George II of England. Many of the Rectors of the Parish have found their resting place beneath the shadow of the Church they loved and labored for.

Births

William Cornwall, February, 1773.
 Mary Cornwall, February 21, 1707.
 Elizabeth Cornwall, 1743.
 Jane Cornwall, 1795.
 John M. Clowes, June 25, 1797.
 Elizabeth Clowes, September 4, 1792.
 Edward Greswold, August 11, 1766.
 Rev. Seth Hart, June 21, 1763.
 Ruth Hart, April 8, 1770.
 Eliza Hicks, April, 1783.
 George Hewlett, May 15, 1817.
 Arabella Marvin, February, 1761.
 Phebe Marvin, (wife of Robard), 1702.
 John Mott, March 14, 1790.
 Adam Seabury, November 24, 1767.
 Sarah Smith, February 6, 1767.
 Nancy Smith, August 11, 1777.
 Benjamin Sammis, August 5, 1805.
 Martha Sammis, May 21, 1793.
 Sophia Tredwell, Palm Sunday 1806.
 Eliza Town, December 27, 1788.
 Jacob Williams, February 3, 1705.
 Charity Williams, April 3, 1790.
 Freelope Ellison Vandewater, November, 1788.

Stephe
 Mary I
 France
 Phebe
 Abrah
 Cather
 Stephe
 Elias B
 Wife o
 Cather
 Eldred
 Stephe
 Elizabe
 Benjam
 Col. Sa
 Samuel
 Richar
 William
 Timoth
 George
 William
 Mary C
 Elizabe
 Jane Co
 Samuel
 Elizabe
 Garhar
 Hannah
 Capt. Jo
 Rebecca
 Samuel
 Abigail
 John M
 Benjam
 Sarah C
 Edward
 Elizabet
 Sarah C
 Sarah C
 Hannah
 Thomas
 Hallett
 Jeffrey
 Tunus C
 Eunice
 Deury C
 Charlott
 Margare
 Elizabet
 (80 y
 Richard
 Joseph C
 Eluathar
 Hannah
 Martha
 Nathan
 Edward
 Peter Ha
 Wriah H
 John He
 Maria Ja
 Phebe H
 Rev. Set
 Ruth Ha
 Eliza Hi
 Edmund
 Henry H
 Ambros
 Joseph H

Deaths

- Stephen Baldwin, August 15, 1829 (70 yrs.).
 Mary Baldwin, April 28, 1811 (59 yrs.).
 Frances Baldwin, April, 1815 (68 yrs.).
 Phebe Baldwin, 1830 (84 yrs.).
 Abraham Bedell, July 31, 1817 (59 yrs.).
 Catherine Bedell, October 17, 1832 (62 yrs.).
 Stephen H. Bedell, October 4, 1852 (39 yrs.).
 Elias Burtis, May 1812 (65 yrs.).
 Wife of Elias Burtis, September 1807 (51 yrs.).
 Catherine Cornwall, June 5, 1831 (62 yrs.).
 Eldred Cornwall, November 21, 1818 (78 yrs.).
 Stephen Carman, September 13, 1824 (73 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Carman, January 20, 1831 (73 yrs.).
 Benjamin Carman, October 16, 1795 (81 yrs.).
 Col. Samuel Carman, April 21, 1817 (68 yrs.).
 Samuel Carmen, December 4, 1816 (63 yrs.).
 Richard Carman, February 10, 1820 (24 yrs.).
 William Carman, September 26, 1829 (28 yrs.).
 Timothy Cornwall, June 30, 1801.
 George Cornwall, December 31, 1813 (Cornell).
 William Cornwall, October 27, 1827.
 Mary Cornwall, August 13, 1828.
 Elizabeth Cornwall, April 15, 1814.
 Jane Cornwall, July 18, 1847.
 Samuel Clowes, August 20, 1836 (44 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Clowes, October 20, 1826 (31 yrs.).
 Garhardus Clowes, April 27, 1852 (74 yrs.).
 Hannah Clowes, June 18, 1868 (74 yrs.).
 Capt. John Clowes, November 7, 1825 (37 yrs.).
 Rebecca Clowes, March 31, 1787 (63 yrs.).
 Samuel Clowes, May 10, 1800 (77 yrs.).
 Abigail Clowes, January 15, 1835 (81 yrs.).
 John M. Clowes, October 8, 1840.
 Benjamin Clowes, March 6, 1809 (41 yrs.).
 Sarah Clowes, September 1802 (29 yrs.).
 Edward A. Clowes, November 27, 1867 (74 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Clowes, November 1832.
 Sarah Combs, January 23, 1823 (33 yrs.).
 Sarah Clowes, March 18, 1855 (86 yrs.).
 Hannah Clowes, June 18, 1868 (74 yrs.).
 Thomas Whitehead Cornell, July 1815 (54 yrs.).
 Hallett Cornell, May 1866 (95 yrs.).
 Jeffrey H. Cornell, October 1865 (70 yrs.).
 Tunus Covert, December 21, 1824 (84 yrs.).
 Eunice Covert, February 22, 1863 (71 yrs.).
 Deury Covert, May 3, 1810 (59 yrs.).
 Charlotte Covert, October 23, 1818 (64 yrs.).
 Margaret Covert, December 22, 1838 (62 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Cheeseman, September 17, 1852 (80 yrs.).
 Richard Cheeseman, January 18, 1832 (75 yrs.).
 Joseph Cheeseman, September 18, 1800 (56 yrs.).
 Eluathan Eldert, May 1853 (58 yrs.).
 Hannah Eldert, May 1836 (58 yrs.).
 Martha Gildersleeve, April 15, 1874 (87 yrs.).
 Nathan Gildersleeve, August 10, 1810 (60 yrs.).
 Edward Greswold, February 26, 1836.
 Peter Hagerman, January 8, 1823 (28 yrs.).
 Wriah Haff, March 29, 1789 (29 yrs.).
 John Hentz, January 6, 1815 (71 yrs.).
 Maria Jacobrua, July 2, 1843 (93 yrs.).
 Phebe Hicks, November 13, 1839 (85 yrs.).
 Rev. Seth Hart, March 15, 1832.
 Ruth Hart, November 3, 1844.
 Eliza Hicks, March 1878.
 Edmund H. Hart, August 22, 1838 (25 yrs.).
 Henry Hart, January 9, 1816 (18 yrs.).
 Ambros C. Hart, October 15, 1816 (21 yrs.).
 Joseph Hall, April 29, 1804 (73 yrs.).
 Hannah Hall, 1800 (73 yrs.).
 Henry Hagner, December 1806 (64 yrs.).
 Phebe Hagner 1835 (93 yrs.).
 Isaac Hagner, 1806 (29 yrs.).
 Hannah Hagner, 1821 (42 yrs.).
 Henry Hagner, Jr., 1808 (32 yrs.).
 George Hewlett.
 Eliza Ann Hewlett, September 20, 1859 (51 yrs.).
 Stephen Hewlett, October, 1862 (72 yrs.).
 William Hewlett, September 1861 (63 yrs.).
 Richard Hewlett, December 1836 (86 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Hewlett, June 1826 (45 yrs.).
 Leffert Lefferts, May 1795 (83 yrs.).
 Mary (Wife of ") August 1875 (78 yrs.) 1785?
 Elizabeth Mathews, June 1808 (64 yrs.).
 John DeMott, October 17, 1808 (87 yrs.).
 Robert Marvin, October 1811 (30 yrs.).
 Jacob Marvin, March 1823 (67 yrs.).
 Valentine Marvin, December 1818 (61 yrs.).
 Arabella Marvin, March 17, 1814.
 Judith Moore, October 18, 1831 (77 yrs.).
 Sarah Lambert Moore, December 8, 1848 (65 yrs.).
 Ann Eloisa Moore, December 5, 1869 (81 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Frances Moore, February 9, 1851 (87 yrs.).
 Deborah Mott, January 1792 (65 yrs.).
 William Mott, February 20, 1823 (55 yrs.).
 John Mott, February 3, 1837.
 Elizabeth Mott, February 2, 1844 (74 yrs.).
 Sarah, wife of Rev. Robert Jeunf, December 25, 1738.
 Elijah Pettet, January 27, 1831 (79 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Pettet, February 14, 1839 (80 yrs.).
 James Pine, May 1819 (50 yrs.).
 Richard Pine, February 1836 (81 yrs.).
 Sarah Pine, 1825 (77 yrs.).
 Richard Pine, November 1794 (70 yrs.).
 Stephen Pettet, December 13, 1836 (78 yrs.).
 Sarah Pettet, April 3, 1853 (89 yrs.).
 Martha Pettet, April 2, 1835 (46 yrs.).
 Lewis Pettet, February 5, 1866 (79 yrs.).
 Adeline Pettet, October 21, 1817 (39 yrs.).
 Richard Pettet, 1827 (59 yrs.).
 Hannah Pettet, August 21, 1858 (80 yrs.).
 William Pearsall, May 20, 1804 (53 yrs.).
 Captain Samuel Payton, April 4, 1740 (46 yrs.).
 Doctor Adam Seabury, March 1800 (60 yrs.).
 Marfan Seabury, July 1786 (44 yrs.).
 Captain David Seabury, November 1750 (52 yrs.).
 John Seabury, December 1759 (86 yrs.).
 Rev. Samuel Seabury (Rector of St. George. Hempstead, L. I.), died June 1764 (58 yrs.).
 Elizabeth, his wife, February 6, 1799 (87 yrs.).
 Jane Seabury, February, 1774.
 Jane Seabury, August 1860 (73 yrs.).
 Samuel Seabury, February 26, 1851 (66 yrs.).
 Adam Seabury, September 21, 1826.
 Jermina Seabury, June 16, 1818 (67 yrs.).
 Joseph Smith, June 1827 (60 yrs.).
 Nancy Smith, May 24, 1852.
 Sarah Smith, March 15, 1860.
 Hannah Smith, March 26, 1841.
 Rebecca "1828" (72 yrs.).
 Jane Smith, June 9, 1813 (80 yrs.).
 Timothy Smith, September 1859 (79 yrs.).
 Mary Smith, March 1876 (75 yrs.).
 Timothy Smith, October 17, 1791 (64 yrs.).
 Jinny Smith, May 5, 1859 (88 yrs.).
 Sarah Smith, 1817 (86 yrs.).

Benjamin Sammis, May 1826 (63 yrs.).
 Benjamin Sammis, November 15, 1825.
 Martha Sammis, March 1823.
 Abigail Sammis, 1820 (55 yrs.).
 Richard Rhodes, August 9, 1813 (94 yrs.).
 Timothy Rhodes, August 18, 1822 (81 yrs.).
 Rebecca Rhodes, July 16, 1826 (73 yrs.).
 Colin Tredwell, August 22, 1824 (22 yrs.).
 Sarah Townsend, 1811.
 John Terniortore, September 14, 1752 (53 yrs.).
 Eliza Town, June 1864.
 Hannah Town, March 19, 1825 (69 yrs.).
 John Town, May 17, 1827 (73 yrs.).
 Oliver Vandewater, April 7, 1877 (55 yrs.).
 Free love Ellison Vandewater, September 1860.
 Oliver VanDeWater, March 7, 1800 (65 yrs.).
 Mary VanDeWater, January 1840 (55 yrs.).
 David VanDeWater, October 19, 1816 (71 yrs.).
 Martha VanDeWater, October 9, 1864 (59 yrs.).
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 Richard VanDeWater, 1816.
 Major Van Wyck, June 1844 (75 yrs.).
 Stephen Van Wyck, November 1860 (85 yrs.).
 Catherine Van Wyck, February 1848 (69 yrs.).
 Stephen Wood, March 1831 (64 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Wood, April 1836 (76 yrs.).
 Epenetus Wood, July 1829 (73 yrs.).
 Catherine Wood, January 1851 (64 yrs.).
 George Webb, April 1868 (58 yrs.).
 Elizabeth Webb, August 5, 1867 (69 yrs.).
 Maria Webb, June 1817 (41 yrs.).
 John Webb, June 7, 1852 (85 yrs.).
 Catherine Webb, July 1, 1852 (65 yrs.).
 Lambert Weeks, 1853 (39 yrs.).
 George Weeks, July 1854 (84 yrs.).
 George Weeks, June 22, 1797 (64 yrs.).
 Sarah Weeks, September 4, 1822 (90 yrs.).
 George G. Weeks, February 27, 1864 (72 yrs.).
 Sarah Weeks, 1860 (61 yrs.).
 Cornelius VandeWater, May 21, 1850 (78 yrs.).
 Ann Vande Water, May 11, 1829 (30 yrs.).
 Sarah VandeWater, November 1820 (75 yrs.).
 David VandeWater, October 13, 1857 (36 yrs.).
 David VandeWater, June 27, 1840.
 Daniel VandeWater, July 27, 1857 (62 yrs.).
 Moses Townsend, August 26, 1829 (56 yrs.).
 Mary Williams, August 20, 1858 (35 yrs.).
 Timothy Smith Williams, January 1, 1818.
 Jacob Williams, February 3, 1705 (100 yrs.).
 Deborah Williams, July 17, 1816 (81 yrs.).
 Jane Williams, August 1823 (38 yrs.).
 Charity Williams, October 1863.

THE DANIELS FAMILY, a Genealogical History of the Descendants of William Daniels, of Dorchester and Milton, Mass., 1630-1951. By James Harrison Daniels, Jr., 33 Enjay Ave., Catonsville, Baltimore 28, Md. 264 pp. \$3.50.

This comprehensive genealogy of the Daniels family has been highly praised by descendants and genealogists. One reader wrote: "A splendid record of the growth of an early colonial family, which, like the nation it helped to build, now reaches from ocean to ocean."

In telling of the work, the author says it is the genealogical history of a family that has made history as pioneers in America. Its men have fought in every war in which America has been engaged. In a preface the writer tells how he

became interested in compiling the volume. Information is given on the Daniels coat of arms, and there is a brief summary of the early history of the Daniel and Daniels families of England and Scotland.

As a unique feature, the author explains to descendants how to locate their immediate family and trace a line of descent from ancestors in the book. There is an excellent index. The book is published on high-grade enamel paper and bound in heavy-cloth covers.



INDEX TO MARRIAGES IN OLD RAPPAHANNOCK AND ESSEX COUNTIES, VIRGINIA, 1655-1900. By Eva Eubank Wilkerson. Whittet & Shepperson. 238 pages. \$12.50.

This new genealogical volume is 8½ by 11 inches in size, bound in imitation leather. Each of its 6,970 lines represents a marriage, with book and page references. Mrs. Wilkerson, the author, resides at 1002 Westminster Ave., Richmond, Va.



GENEALOGICAL FORUM

The Genealogical Forum, of Portland, Ore., is staging a campaign to increase its library holdings. Accordingly, they would be glad to receive donations and will be willing to pay postage on back numbers of genealogical periodicals, books or other research material suitable for its department in the Portland Public Library.

Organized in 1946 with only three members, the Forum now has over 50 members, all interested in genealogical work. No attempt is made to do actual searching for anyone, but every effort is made to locate methods of search. Queries to be printed in their four-page monthly bulletin and gift books for their library should be sent to Mrs. William Irvine, Chairman, 17007 S. E. Oatfield Road, Milwaukie, Oregon.



Queries

Calvert-Rogers—James Calvert, b. ca. 1788, in Prince William Co., Va., was son of Raleigh Calvert and 1st wife, whose name is not known, prior to migration to Spartanburg Dist., S. C. James m. Jane Rogers Dec. 30, 1813, place not known, as rec. in fam. Bible, still extant. Wish to know names of Jane's par. She had bro. Spencer, Joshua, Micajah and Robert Henderson Rogers, who was sheriff of Sevier Co., Tenn., and later moved to Ala. and Miss.—Miss Meria Knight, Colonial Gardens A-22, 5427 Wayne Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.

Stark—Seek par. and gr.par. of Larkin Stark, b. 1808 in Tenn.; d. 4-14-1876; m. Hannah Wright 3-12-1829. Ch. were Joseph, 1830; Sarah, 1833; Caroline, 1834; Juliet, 1836; William Jefferson, 1839; Mary Elizabeth, 1841; Margaret Sophia, 1843; David Henry, 1845; James, 1848; John 1852—Mrs. E. V. Rohde, 2714 Brown St., Alton, Ill.

Harrell—Want inf. on anc. of Milvern Harrell, b. Mar. 24, 1824, moved from Mo. to Tex. abt. 1840. M (?). D. Aug. 10, 1910, at Waelder, Tex. Who was his father? M. Miss Woods,

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sister of Norman Woods, both ch. of Zadok Woods, killed at 82 in Dawson Massacre in war with Mexico. Was Zadok in Rev.? Who was his father? Gladly pay reas. price for inf. of Harrell's par., and par. of Zadok Woods.—Mrs. R. B. Thrift, 507 N. High, Uvalde, Tex.

Sutherland—Who were par. of Sarah (Sally) Sutherland, b. 1760, who m. Asahel Root, 1777, in Kinderhook, N. Y.? He was b. Glastonbury, Conn., and d. at Ft. Ann, N. Y. Do not know where she was b. He was Rev. sol. Their ch. were Joel, m. Affa Brown; Lurency, m. James DeVoe, Mechanicsville, N. Y.; John; Elizabeth; Asa; Lucy; Eunice, m. Hezekiah Howe; Sarah; Amy; and Israel.—Mrs. A. G. Rogers, 703 Snow St., Brookfield, Mo.

Bigelow—Wish dates and places of b. and d. of James Bigelow and wife, Mary Sawyer, and their son, George Bigelow, and his wife, Mary Clark.—Mrs. H. H. Brown, 1119 N. Chestnut St., Kewanee, Ill.

Mattoon—Wish date and place of d. of Gershom Mattoon, b. Aug. 18, 1730. Same data wanted for his wife, Ruth Parker, b. July 11, 1750. They were m. Dec. 5, 1776. Would like to know exact location of Le Ray and Ballstown, N. Y.—Mrs. F. R. Donovan, Box 528, Custer, So. Dak.

Spence—Int. in inf. conc. James Spence, b. abt. 1752. Lived in or near Hickman, Sussex Co., Del., on Marsh Hope Creek. Served in Rev. 1775-81. His ch. were Henry, Levin, Peter, William, Elizabeth, Ann, Tinley.—Mrs. Carl J. Fisher, 324 New York Ave., Muncie, Ind.

Isacks—What were names of the "infant ch." of Jacob C. Isacks, Congressman, 1823-32, from Winchester, Tenn., and his wife, Martha Bullard Isacks? Reward for proof.—Albert J. Isacks, Southdown Plantation, Houma, La.

Dishman—Would like to corr. with someone who could refer me to Rev. rec. of anc. of Nancy Triplett Dishman, of Loudoun Co., m. in Westmoreland Co., Va., to Daniel Marmaduke, May 20, 1808. She was dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth Triplett Dishman.—Mrs. J. R. Smith, 623 N. Park, Shawnee, Okla.

Mott—Want corr. with anyone who has inf. on Capt. Edward Mott. Only inf. I have is "Capt. Edward Mott reached Bennington with 50 men from Hartford, Conn., to march against Ticonderoga. On following May 7th was at Castleton with Col. Allen."—Mrs. Leslie E. Mott, 19 River St., Brandon, Vt.

Laurence-Leake—Want inf. on par. of David Laurence, b. Dec. 16, 1804, d. Dec. 14, 1874. M. Catherine W. Leake abt. 1835. Lived on Duffield St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Also inf. on par. of Catherine, b. 1813 on Long Island, d. 1856, lived in Brooklyn. Mother's maiden name—Stillinell. They had four ch.: Jane Johnson, Susan Aletta, George L. and Martha Louise.—Mrs. Wilfrid Hasbrouck, Holland Patent, N. Y.

Fletcher—Wish inf. on my Rev. anc., Drewry Fletcher, Pvt. in Capt. Mathew Singleton's Troop of Light Horse from S. C. His name is on roll dated Sept. 27, 1775, under Captain Singleton of Saint Marks Parish, on the High Hills of Santee, which was out on provincial service of S. C., under command of Col. Richard Richardson.

Want to contact anyone who might know of a

fam. Bible or rec. conc. Fletcher family of S. C., and Fla., and a Bible in which would be found the name Drewry Fletcher. He had a dau. Mary Ann Fletcher, who m. James McCormick, 1759, at the High Hills of Santee, S. C. Who were par. of Drewry Fletcher, and his wife and ch.?—Mrs. C. M. Winn, 315 Castro St., Norman, Okla.

Linebarger-Kincaid—Would like names and inf. on my gr.gr.gr.par. David Linebarger was b. in N. C., d. abt. 1849 in Pickens Co., Ala. He m. Catherine (Katie) Kincaid, Sept. 2, 1826, in Lincoln Co., N. C. Catherine was b. in N. C. in 1808 and d. in Pickens Co., Ala., 1886. Her sis. were Susan, Jane and Isabella. Susan m. a Lowe; Jane m. a Darr; and Isabella m. James Linebarger. Her other bros. and sis. unknown. David and James Linebarger were bros. and Fred Linebarger is bel. to have been their bro. He resided in Pickens Co., Ala., in 1850. Names of other bros. and sis. unknown. Any inf. will be app.—Mrs. Deale Binion, 618 3rd Ave., So., Columbus, Miss.

Stirling—An heirloom sampler was embroidered by Janet Stirling, aged 7, in 1818. Father, William Stirling; mother, Margaret Angus. Would like inf. conc. this fam. Locale prob. N. Y. or Conn. I bel. Janet was an aunt of my gr.gr. mother.—Mrs. William M. Cook, Box 128, Camden, Ala.

Armstrong-McDade—Wanted: inf. conc. Martin Armstrong, who was in Old Ninety-Six Dist., S. C., abt. 1785. Sold land in Spartanburg Dist. When and where b.? Wish names of wife and par. Was he m. more than once? Was he the son of the James Armstrong, whose will was prob. in Anson Co., N. C., in 1760 or the son of the Martin, who was granted land in N. C. abt. 1760? Or was he the "Col." Martin Armstrong who was in the Col. serv. of N. C. and later granted land in Tenn.? I have names of sev. ch. who came to Ala. abt. 1818.

Want inf. on James McDade. Where and when b.? Names of par. Was in Spartanburg Dist., S. C., in 1785. Ser. in Rev. from S. C. Was in Wilkes or Warren Co., Ga., 1793-4. Wife's name, Elizabeth. Was she a Wilkins? Had sev. ch., among them William, John, Charles, James, Alexander and Henrietta.—Mrs. James C. Bonner, 3810 9th Court, So., Birmingham, Ala.

Collier-Pollard—Who were par. of John Collier, b. abt. 1770; m. Cassandra Crook, 1792, Madison Co., Ky. Emigrated to Washington Co., Ind. Elisha Pollard, b. 1773, m. Sarah Crook, emigrated from Madison Co., Ky., to Washington Co., Ind., where he d. 1852. Want par. of Elisha.—Mrs. V. B. Wood, 1019 E. 8th St., Pueblo, Colo.

Crawford—Want inf. abt. Archabald Crawford's fam. He m. Nancy de Cicaty in Fayetteville, N. C., in late 1700. Moved to Dublin, Ga., abt. 1812 or later with fam. Both he and wife d., leaving ch. to care of others. Think his father was William or Archabald Crawford and mother Mary or Nancy or Molly Carroll of the Md. Carrolls. Would app. inf. on Crawford or Carrolls in Fayetteville, N. C. before 1800.—Mrs. H. G. Rahn, Box 1571, Columbus, Ga.

Ford-Keith—Wish Rev. rec. of Edward Ford, m. Elizabeth Keith, dau. of Parson James Keith and Mary Isham Randolph Keith of Va. Edward

and Elizabeth had 13 ch. Surely some of their desc. have est. war rec. of Edward. Also want a history of Parson Keith fam.—Mrs. J. H. Reeves, 403 E. Page Ave., Malvern, Ark.

Church-Albert—Want par. and Rev. data conc. Caleb Church of R. I. Had dau. Betsey, b. 6-24-1800 in Tiverton, R. I. She d. Hoboken, N. J., 6-2-1881. She m. Job Albert in 1829 at Tiverton and had issue: Lemuel Alexander (Ellen Margaret Burnett); Lydia (Cook); Hannah (Huckness); Boyden; Bolan; and John. I have been unable to find name of Caleb's wife or to place him in the church gen. rec. av. Any help will be app.—Mrs. Arthur Eilers, 2522 Thayer St., Evanston, Ill.

Ogle—Want fam. tree of the Ogle fam. who lived in New Castle, Del. My anc. Elizabeth Ogle, b. 1726, m. Joseph MacDonald. Elizabeth was dau. of Thomas and Elizabeth Graham Ogle. Thomas was son of John Ogle, emigrant, and Grantee of Duke of York. I wish to conn. John Ogle up with his English anc.—Mrs. Elgan C. Robertson, 210 W. Chestnut St., Marianna, Ark.

Brown-Connelly-Ballew-Vest—Who were par. of Hannah Brown, who m. James Connelly abt. 1799 in N. C. or Ky.? Was she dau. of Thomas and Jane (Adams) Brown of Orange (now Alamance) Co., N. C.? Was James the son of John Connelly, who m. Jane Ballew or son of John, who d. Shelby Co., Ky., 1798? Who was James Connelly, who came to Ind. from Adair Co., Ky., abt. 1814? Want inf. on Rebecca Vest, b. 1791, N. C., and bros. Obediah, Samuel, etc., who came to Ind. Their mother is thought to be a Sisman or Seisman. Will gladly exc. data.—Mrs. Louis J. Larson, 843 E. Birch Ave., Milwaukee 11, Wisc.

Hutchinson-Paxton-Weaver—Wish inf. on anc. of Silas Hutchinson, b. Md. (Co. not known) Nov. 10, 1772. M. abt. 1793 to Margery, dau. of Lt. Col. Thomas Paxton, in Ky. Thomas Paxton was b. in Pa., settled in Rockbridge Co., Va., prior to Rev. but returned to Pa., and served from there. Silas Hutchinson came with Col. Paxton's party from Pa. to Maysville, Ky., in 1792 and settled near Carlisle. Both men were in Gen. Wayne's campaign vs. Indians, and in 1796 moved to Clermont Co., Ohio. David Weaver, b. in Md., served in War of 1812, mustered out in Baltimore, and came to Cincinnati abt. 1814. His wife was Priscilla —(?). Tradition says prob. of German anc. Name orig. Weber. Any data on David or wife will be app.—Mrs. Ada H. Simpson, 34 N. Ft. Thomas Ave., Fort Thomas, Ky.

Gaines—Want par. of William Albertus Gaines, b. Bourbon Co., Ky., March, 1832, d. Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 18, 1872, was left orphan in childhood, went to Mo. at age of 17, returned to Frankfort few yrs. later, was postmaster, 1861-66, was one of founders of "Old Crow" distillery. M. Margaret Julian Wood June 22, 1854. Who were his par.? Where did they live?

John Wallis Gaines and Frances P. Young had 16 ch. Four of their sons: Edwin, Strother, John Francis or Benjamin P. could poss. be the father of William Albertus Gaines. Would like to corr. with someone connected with families.—Mrs. S. L. Dedman, 1158 Harrelton Court, Evansville, Ind.

Fennimore—Would like inf. of Capt. Edward Fennimore, Rev. sol. Want to know where and when he was b. and d. Also wife's maiden name and b. and d., and his daughter Jane E. Fennimore's b. She m. Henry Catey or Cotter or Cate Oct. 20, 1802, and eight ch. were b. in Burlington, N. J. They moved to Ind. in 1820. Capt. Edward Fennimore lived in Burlington in 1802.—Mrs. William Luther, Box 11, Galien, Mich.

Parry-Nash—Orvel Parry, b. abt. 1770, d. by 1800, son of —(?). He m. abt. 1788 Elizabeth (Betty) Nash, b. Fauquier Co., Va., Nov. 10, 1771; d. Oct. 12, 1845, Louisiana, Pike Co., Mo., dau. of William Nash and wife, Mary Morgan (2) Charles (1). One child, Pamela, b. Fauquier Co., Va., Oct. 27, 1789, who m. May 9, 1804, St. Louis, Mo., John E. Allen. The Nash par. and Betty Nash Parry came to Mo. by 1798. Evid. Orvel Parry d. soon after b. of dau., Pamela. Betty called widow in all rec. With son-in-law, Capt. John E. Allen, in 1818 they went to Pike Co. and settled while Wm. Nash settled Boone Co. To what Parry fam. did Orvel belong? Poss. Va., Ky., and N. C. des. He may be found in Culpeper Co., Va., as he m. Betty Nash in nearby Fauquier Co.—Mrs. E. J. Kling, Sr., Butler, Mo.

Scott—Wish to know wife of William Scott of Lancaster or Bedford Co., Pa. Son of David and Martha Swan Hunter Scott. Was the name Knight? Wm. b. not later than 1730. D. abt. 1803(?). Would like names of his ch. He had a dau., Martha, living in May, 1779.—Ellie Roberts Ray, 200 S. Walnut St., Blairsville, Pa.

Blackwell-Crow—Want places and dates of b. of Jesse Blackwell and Mary Crow, m. in Goodland Co., Va., 1776, lived in N. C., 1790 census; Tenn. abt. 1801. Want place and date of b. of David Blackwell, enlisted in Rev. army, Albemarle Co., Va., moved to N. C., then to Tenn.—Jane Howe, 640 Tulsa St., Norman, Okla.

Lane-Howard—William Lane, b. 11-14-1781 in East Tenn., d. 2-14-1863, Meade Co., Ky., m. 4-15-1801 Shelby Co., Ky. Ann Prewitt, b. 1780-1781, d. 8-18-1834 Meade Co., Ky. (both buried Garnettsville cemetery). They had dau. Eliza, who m. 6-2-1831 Meade Co., Ky., James Howard and had William, Felix and Ann. After d. of Eliza, James Howard m. Frances. Would like to corr. with desc. of William, Felix or Ann Howard. Would like maiden name of Frances, 2nd wife of James Howard. Was James Howard related to George Howard, who m. Breckinridge Co., Ky., 11-29-1813. Mary Linthicum, sister to William Lane's 2nd wife, Rebecca Linthicum Marvin, widow of Derius Marvin, whom she m. 12-14-1819 Breckinridge Co., Ky.? William Lane and Rebecca Linthicum Marvin were m. 1-7-1836 Bullitt Co., Ky.—Mrs. William Ainsworth, R. 2, Derby, Kan.

Johnson, Methodist preacher at Bristol, Tenn., and wife — Melson had son, Jesse, b. April 7 —, who m. Sarah Pleasant (when and where). Their son Isaac m. 1st Peggy Maria Sherrill, b. Aug. 15, 1822, d. Sept. 27, 1879, dau. of John Sherrill, b. April 7, 1800, Burke Co., N. C. (?) m. Oct. 7, 1821, Sarah Allen and moved to Lawrence Co., Ind., 1830. Their son, Jesse Logan Johnson, b. Jan. 9, 1849, m. Apr. 1, 1873, Hattie Ida Griffith, b. Aug. 30, 1851, at Gerrards-

ton, W. Va., dau. of Elijah Griffith, b. Dec. 22, 1807, and Harriet Seibert, b. Apr. 22, 1814, m. Aug. 26, 1831 (her mother was a Porter), d. 1879 in Ind. Will app. add. inf. on these fam.—esp. full names and par. of Jesse Johnson, also dates, places and sources of inf. Any war ser. in the Rev. for any of these? Was Harriet Seibert rel. to Capt. Frederick Seibert and Sergt. Wendell Seibert, who are buried in Martinsburg, W. Va.?—Mrs. G. W. New, 1409 Rosewood, Houston 4, Tex.

Burson - Maxwell - Brown - Hickey - McGeath-Davidson-Platts-Ramsey—1. James Burson (wife Mary) transferred from Gwenedd MM of Penna. to Fairfax MM, Loudoun Co., Va. in 1754. His will dated 1814 states he was 81 years old; heirs: Susannah Plaster, Joseph, Sarah, Ann, Rebecca Votau, Ruth Dunkin, Lydia Buck, John Isiah, Aaron and grandson Laban Burson. Would like data of James and wife Mary.

2. Joseph Maxwell, wife Hannah, moved to Orange Co., Ind., from S. C. and purchased land from the government in 1808. Heirs: Anna Downing, Sarah Berry, Polly Denney, John, James, Joseph, Nimrod and David Maxwell. Wish data of Joseph and Hannah.

3. Who were par. of Samuel and Daniel (b. 1757) Brown, Rev. pensioners, b. in Lyme, Conn.?

4. James and Hannah Hickey sold land at Vincennes, Ind., in 1833. Would like inf. about them.

5. Did John McGeath, Sr., who came from Ireland to Loudoun Co., Va., in 1767, have Rev. service? His ch.: John, Thomas, Joseph, William, James, Jane, Elizabeth, Ann, Mary, Nancy.

6. John Davison of Dudley m. 1762 at Charleston, Zerviah Coborn, b. 1742, dau. of John and Deborah (Goddard). Was he a son of Joseph and Mary (Warner) Davison of Pomfret 1734? Did John and Deborah have son Samuel, who m. Ruth and was in Grand Isle, Vt., in 1825?

7. Who were par. of Abel Platts, b. Rowley, Mass., 1763, m. Castleton, Vt., 1797, Lois Barney, and d. Rutland 1823?

8. Thomas Ramsey (1741-1830) b. Bucks Co., Penna., m. Hannah Lockard 1771. Moved to Ky. and then to Jefferson Co., Ind. Who were par. of both? Would like to exc. data with desc. of above.—Mrs. M. H. Mount, 1800 W. Grand Ave., Alhambra, Calif.

Tucker-Gerard (Garrard)-Newton—Would like inf. on par. and anc. of Rose —. She was m. and widowed three times. First m. was to John Tucker, first merchant of Tuckerhill, Va., who d. in 1671. Second m. was to Dr. Thomas Gerard (Garrard) of St. Mary's, Md., and Va., who d. in 1673. Third m. John Newton of Lowell Machodick, Westmoreland Co., Va. His d. occurred in 1697. Known ch. were as follows: Sarah Tucker, b. ca. 1663, m. Wm. Fitzhugh, emigrant (had five sons); Rose Tucker, b. —, — Garrett Tucker, —Garet Newton (may be same person as above)—Thomas Newton —; Elizabeth Newton, b. ca. 1685, m. Benjamine Berryman, Rose, the widow, d. in 1713. Can anyone anywhere tell me who were par. of Rose?

—Mrs. May Elkins, 2035 S. E. 176 Ave., Portland 16, Ore.

Adams-Smith—James Jordan Adams, b. —, d. —? Where, when and whom did he marry, etc.? Want gen. of him and his wife. His son, Jordan Adams, b. 2-22-1807, d. 1876, m. (1) Elizabeth Smith, 9-27-1837, ch. were Mary Elizabeth, b. 7-16-1838; James Jordan, b. 1-8-1840; William Augustus, b. 1-3-1842. Ch. by (2) wife, Margaret Osborn, m. 9-17-1843, were: Geo. Frank, Green, Martha Ann, John Algenon Sidney, John Calvin Fish, Nathan Thomas, Newton Jackson McDonald, Margaret Eugenia, Thaddeus Oscar, William Dordan, Robert Lee. Also gen. data of Elizabeth Smith, first wife of Jordan Adams. James Jordan Adams is supp. to have come into Ga. from Va. In late years these Adams have been in Troup Co., Ga. Will app. any inf. on this Adams and Smith family.—Mrs. J. B. Adams, 30 Collier Rd., Atlanta, Ga.

Gillett-Butterfield—Want data conc. par., b., m. and Rev. ser. of Benjamin Gillett, who moved from Genesee Co., N. Y., to Greene Co., Pa. abt. 1796. He d. Greene Co., abt. 1805. His ch. were Benjamin, John, Hezekiah, Enoch, Ruben, Betsey, Rufus G. Hezekiah was b. Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept., 1796. Want proof of this date. He m. Britania Butterfield May 26, 1824, in Worthington, Ohio. He d. Jan. 15, 1848, in Knoxville, Ill. Want proof of date.

Want data conc. par. and b. of Britania Butterfield. Her fam. was from Vt. She was b. N. Y. State May 26, 1806. Want proof. Was she gr.dau. of James Butterfield, Lieut. in the Rev. from Arlington, Vt.? Were Green (Free), Buelah, and Caroline her bro. and sisters?—Mrs. Donald W. Siebert, 109 Lawrence St., Gardner, Mass.

Smith-Southerland-McMichael—Want par. and husband of Permelia (—) Smith, whose dau., Nancy Ann Smith, was b. near Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y., June 20, 1818; m. Dec. 29, 1836, Adam Rohrabacher, b. near Ancram, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1816. Adam's father was John Rohrabacher, who m. Sarah Coons. Who was John's father?

Want maiden name of wife of Daniel Southerland (1776-1857). Her first name was Mary, b. 1777 and d. Mar. 14, 1826, in or near Seneca Town, Ontario Co., N. Y. Daniel was b. near Cornwall, Orange Co., N. Y. and moved to Ontario Co. abt. 1805. I have reason to bel. her last name was Langford as her first son was named Langford Southerland and he rec. a fam. silver cream pitcher supp. to be given to the eldest son each generation. The pitcher has on it the initials "D M L," with the "L" above and between the D & M, indicating it as a surname.

Want par. of Lydia McMichael, b. N. Y. State, Mar. 9, 1806; m. Langford Southerland in N. Y. abt. 1826. Census of 1830 shows them in Seneca Town, Ontario Co., N. Y. He was b. in Orange Co. near New Cornwall. The fam. moved to Pittsfield Twp., Washtenaw Co., Mich. in 1833. Corr. invited with any of above families or anyone seeking Josselyn-Joslin-Jocelyn lineage.—Mrs. Robert F. Watt, 1215 Yorkshire Road, Birmingham, Mich.

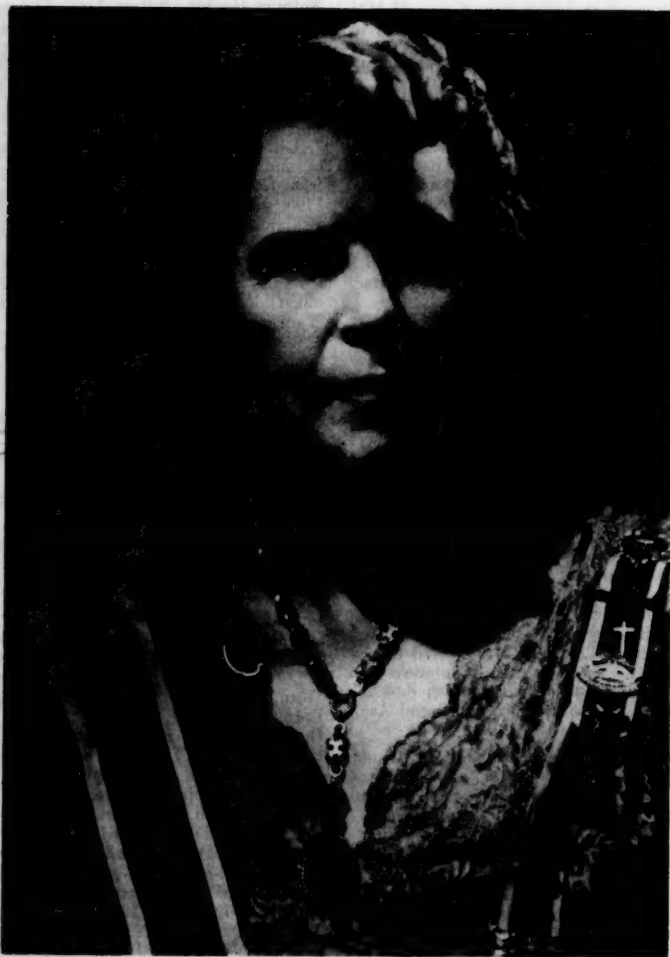
To prove worthy of one's ancestors, one should strive to be a good ancestor.

**KANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Honors

MRS. LOREN EDGAR REX

First Vice President General 1950-1953



Mrs. Rex, First Vice President General of the National Society, is a beloved Kansan whom we delight in honoring. A member of D. A. R. since 1924, she has served her chapter Wichita, as regent and the state as regent. She first brought distinction to Kansas during her term

as Chaplain General. Vice President General from 1947 to 1950, she was chosen to be the First Vice President General when the national officers were organized in 1950. Mrs. Rex has been for many years an inspiration to Kansas Daughters.

**KANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Honors

MRS. WILLIAM LOUIS AINSWORTH

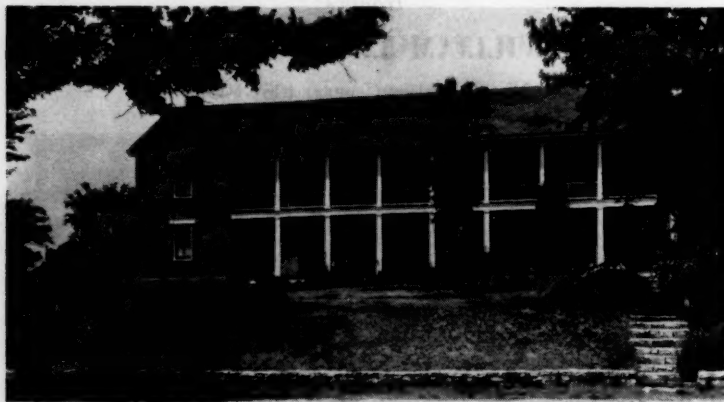
Vice President General 1951-1954



All Kansas Daughters feel great pride in the accomplishments of their Vice President General, Mrs. William Louis Ainsworth. She has steadily developed valuable qualities of leadership through her years of service as chapter regent of Eunice Sterling and her three years as state regent of Kansas. Charming person-

ality, intelligence and the ability to create enthusiasm coupled with untiring effort have been carried into her work as Vice President General. She considers her membership in D. A. R. a very precious privilege and her achievements reflect her convictions.

SHAWNEE MISSION COMMITTEE
KANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION



NORTH BUILDING—SHAWNEE MISSION
 Kansas City, Kansas

Old Shawnee Indian Mission established by the Methodist Church, moved to its present location, near Westport Landing on the Missouri River in 1838. The old Mission served as the back door to the civilized world; the front door to the Indian country, where the Santa Fe and Oregon Trails headed out over the prairies. The Mission buildings and grounds are now the property of the State of Kansas. Museums are maintained in the East Building by the Kansas Society, D. A. R., and other patriotic societies (open daily).

The North Building, erected by the Reverend Jerome C. Berryman in 1845, as a girls' dormitory, was occupied by the Kansas Territorial Governors in 1854-56. In commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the services of the Reverend Berryman, a walnut tree was planted in front of the North Building by the Kansas Society, D. A. R. This event occurred at the time his great-granddaughter, Dorothy Berryman Shrewder was serving as State Regent of the Kansas D. A. R.



To the memory of the Reverend Jerome C. Berryman, early Superintendent of the Mission, to the great pioneering educational and cultural efforts he and his co-workers exemplified, and to his great-great-grandson, Jerome W. B. Berryman, Junior State President of the Kansas Society, Children of the American Revolution, example of our confidence and hope in the future of our country, this page is dedicated by Mrs. Roy Valentine Shrewder

State Regent, Kansas D. A. R., 1944-1948

National Chairman, Resolutions, N. S. D. A. R., 1947-1950

National Vice Chairman, Conservation, 1950-1953

National Vice President, N. S. C. A. R., 1949-1951

National Promoter, C. A. R., 1944-1953

**KANSAS SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**

Honors

MRS. WILLIAM HENRY VON DER HEIDEN

State Regent 1950-1953



The Sixty-one D. A. R. Chapters of Kansas affectionately dedicate this page to Mrs. von der Heiden as a tribute to her loyal and effective leadership. She has served her chapter and state with devotion and distinction through the years as Regent of Newton Chapter, Newton, Kansas, and as State Regent. In appreciation of this service she has been unanimously elected Honorary State Regent in 1953.

EUNICE STERLING CHAPTER

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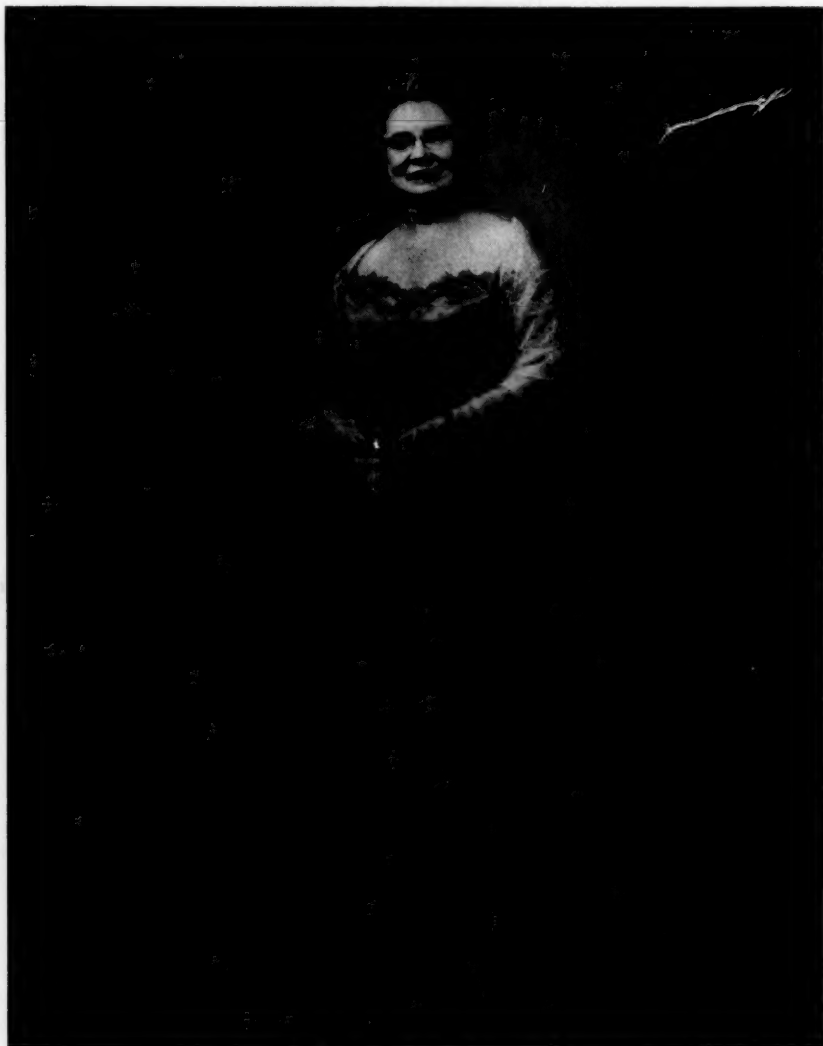
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KANSAS STATE REGENT
1953-1956



MRS. EDWIN F. ABELS
Regent Betty Washington Chapter
1951-1953
Lawrence, Kansas

This page dedicated to our beloved Regent for her inspiration, her dynamic and pleasant leadership, her accomplishments and her years of outstanding service in National Defense.

Betty Washington Chapter
N.S.D.A.R.

EUNICE STERLING CHAPTER

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Kansas

Kansas, "The Wheat State" and "The Sunflower State," points with justifiable pride to its many past achievements, present records and future possibilities.

In the center of our nation, geographically, the outstanding State is also in the center of many of our nation's most important agricultural and industrial endeavors. Its diversified resources and advantages have been of utmost value in the development of national trends of progressive significance and promise much for future advance.

Its citizens have frequently been in the forefront in educational, economic and political movements of note. Of all its numerous leaders who have attained fame and notoriety during the various periods of Kansas' great history, from its early Covered Wagon and Pony Express days down to its current era of modern progress and prosperity, perhaps the present citizens are most proud of the

fact that General Dwight D. Eisenhower of World War II fame, now the 34th President of the United States, is from Kansas and is generally recognized, among the many Kansans now in high public and private offices, as Kansas' most distinguished leader.

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Nevada

By MRS. CHARLES PRIEST, *State Vice Regent*

NEVADA, battleborn, came into the Union October 31, 1864, as the 36th State. Her admittance was due largely to the exigencies of the Civil War, then raging, and was a war measure conceived and executed by President Abraham Lincoln to insure the passage of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery in the United States. Silver and gold from the fabulous Comstock Lode at Virginia City helped to finance and preserve the credit of the Union. Her motto, "All for Our Country," is fittingly proclaimed in the Nevada Official Seal.

Also known as the "Silver State," Nevada's history is written on pages of silver and gold. World-famous Virginia City, now a lively "Ghost City," is a mecca for eager tourists. Here resides a flourishing colony of artists and writers, among whom are Lucius Beebe and Charles Clegg, who have revived Nevada's first newspaper, "The Territorial Enterprise," source of Mark Twain's rise to fame; and Nevada's own son, Walter Van Tilburg Clark.

The Sagas of the Nabobs of Silverland, Mackay, Fair, Flood and O'Brien, and other early giants, including Sutro and Senator William Stewart, have been immortalized in story and are woven into the legends of the State.

With her varied climate and superb scenic advantages, Nevada is one of the West's favorite vacation lands. It is a land of strange contrasts of charm and lure and impenetrable mystery. It is a rugged domain of towering mountain peaks and painted deserts, of fertile valleys and open ranges, of jeweled lakes and streams. Her snow-covered mountains offer Winter sports at their best. Dazzling sunshine and brilliant blue skies pervade all, and one ever whiffs the odorous tang of the Sagebrush, Nevada's State flower, from whence is derived her name, "The Sagebrush State."

Agriculture, livestock raising and mining are Nevada's chief industries. She is rich in silver, gold, copper, lead, zinc and tungsten. The great copper pits at Ely have attracted world-wide attention, and now Anaconda Copper is in the process of

developing a very rich deposit at Yerington. Nevada's important minerals are gypsum, magnesite, perlite and diatomaceous earth. The total production from her mines exceeds \$1,500,000,000.

The Nevada Cowboy adds color to the vast ranges and ranches. Rodeos are a great tradition. Rancher Bing Crosby has large holdings in Elko County, reputed to be one of the richest counties in the West.

The Newlands Irrigation Project at Lahontan Dam is the oldest Federal irrigation project and has made the desert around Fallon an oasis where plump Thanksgiving turkeys strut and where the famed Hearts of Gold cantaloups and the lush alfalfa fields distill their sweetness upon the air.

Hoover Dam and Lake Mead in southeast Nevada attract many thousands of tourists each year. Nearby is fast-growing Las Vegas, favorite playground of Hollywood. The atomic tests at Yucca and Frenchman Flats may help determine the future destiny of man.

The U. S. Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne is one of the largest installations in the nation. Pyramid Lake is America's most unique desert lake, around whose shores still live the descendants of the Paiute Indian Tribe, discovered by John C. Fremont in 1844. Ministering to the spiritual life of the Paiutes is "Brother David," picturesque once-famous actor and movie star, now turned "Sky Pilot."

Carson City, the nation's smallest State Capital, lies at the foot of the High Sierra, fourteen miles from Lake Tahoe, "Lake of the Sky," a renowned holiday land. Among important tourist attractions here are: the State Museum, former U. S. Mint, in which is displayed a model Nevada mine, given by the late philanthropist, Major Max C. Fleischmann; also found are some of the baskets woven by one of America's famous basket weavers, the late Dat-so-la-lee, Washoe Indian.

Historic Genoa, the State's oldest settlement, an important trading post and Pony Express Station during the mighty Gold Rush, and Dayton, where gold was dis-

(Continued on page 690)

NEVADA STATE SOCIETY, N. S. D. A. R.

and

NEVADA SAGEBRUSH CHAPTER

Honor

NEVADA

Daughters

MRS. JOSEPH E. GELDER

Vice President General, 1950-53

Honorary State Regent

Organizing Regent, 1923

MRS. FISHER BAILEY

Honorary State Regent

Organizer of three Nevada Chapters

MRS. ROBERT BAKER

State Regent, 1952-54

MRS. ROYAL STEWART

Nevada Sagebrush Regent, 1952-53

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA



University of Nevada—Reno, Nevada

The University of Nevada, one of the West's oldest, is distinguished for its standards of learning, professional and liberal arts education, and its democratic student life.

Situated on the eastern slope of lofty Sierra Nevadas overlooking the city of Reno, the campus is surrounded by acres of turf, garden, lake and stream. Thirty-eight buildings house its well-equipped classrooms, laboratories, libraries, museum, dormitories and administrative offices. The Nevada campus is truly one of the show places of the State.

The Colleges of Agriculture; Arts and Science; Engineering, and the famous Mackay School of Mines make up the University proper. As a land-grant institution, the University has a well-equipped department

of military science offering commissions to those completing advanced ROTC training.

Because of its many outstanding students, alumni, faculty, friends, and an appreciative State, the University has become a pillar among western halls of learning. Generous citizens contribute to more than 200 scholarships each year.

Myriad student activities—social, cultural, and professional—are available and encouraged. Also, Nevada athletes compete in football, basketball, track, boxing, tennis, marksmanship, golf and skiing. The latter is especially attractive to hundreds of Nevada students because of unexcelled ski facilities available within 30 minutes' drive of the campus.

GENE F. EMPEY
University News Editor

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High upon the mountain I guarded my virgin metals until the prospectors came and when they swarmed over my sides, I welcomed and rewarded them. Together we grew and prospered and were mutually happy.

It was from my breasts that the imperiled nation drew the sustenance that gave it the strength to return to harmonious unity. I am Virginia City. I have been generous in the past. Don't let me be forgotten. REMEMBER . . ."

(Excerpt from a Storey County Tribute)

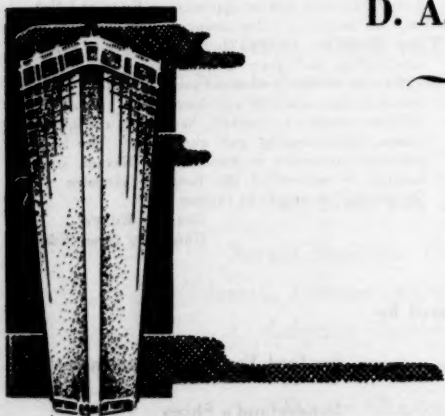
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FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE DESERT WASHOE COUNTY

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Interior Bowers Mansion

In its setting of Lombardy Poplars, the old Mansion was once the finest residence between St. Louis and San Francisco. It was built in 1861 of hand-cut stone, so carefully fitted that it needed no mortar. There were silver door trimmings, plate glass brought from around the Horn, marble fireplaces from Florence, and furniture collected in Europe—even swimming pools. This was the home of that eccentric couple, Lemuel Sanford "Sandy" Bowers and his wife, Eilley Orrum.

They were the first millionaires on the Comstock. With more money than judgment, the fortune soon vanished. Sandy died in 1869 and the impoverished Eilley converted her estate into a playground, and told fortunes to eke out a living. After she lost it to her creditors, the house fell into disrepair. Cattle wandered through the open doors, and birds and bats nested within.

Finally in 1946, Washoe County bought the Mansion and fifty-six acres around the house for a county park. It is now being restored by a committee on which several members of Nevada Sagebrush Chapter are serving. Although there are few of the original furnishings, some lovely old pieces of that period have

been found. On Highway 395, twenty miles south of Reno, one will find picnic grounds, warm swimming pools, and the beautiful old Mansion itself.

By ALICE B. ADDENBROOKE

In Reno and Washoe County there are also found the following attractions:

Horseback Riding; Fine Stables; Annual Fourth of July Rodeo.

Lakes—Tahoe in the mountains; Pyramid in the desert; the Truckee River in between.

Skiing—Mount Rose offers long months of skiing. Reno Bowl on Slide Mountain is "potentially the nation's best."

Golfing—Reno enjoys national golf tournaments.

Hunting and Fishing—Attract many from out of State.

Swimming—A chain of hot and cold pools.

Steamboat Springs—A natural curiosity named by Mark Twain.

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FORESTRY in NEVADA

The average resident of Nevada, and the tourist driving through, thinks of Nevada as a great unforested area. But hidden in long sagebrush covered canyons, along the summits of our higher mountains, and particularly along the Sierras near Lake Tahoe, one comes upon forests of considerable size.

In 1951, Nevada sawmills cut 27 million board feet of lumber, more than has been manufactured in the state since 1869, when lumbering for the Comstock Lode was at its height. But the Comstock loggers cut all the trees, either for lumber or for fuel wood. Even with such cutting practices, there are today huge areas where the young trees are approaching merchantable size.

How much more volume per acre, how much more mature a forest would we have here now, if the old loggers had left seed trees? With our present forestry practices Nevada has a promising forestry future, if we protect this great natural resource of ours.



THE TAHOE TIMBER COMPANY

Reno Nevada.

Nevada

(Continued from page 685)

covered in 1850, are within a short drive from Carson City.

Reno, heralded as "The Biggest Little City in the World," is the County Seat of Washoe County and famous as a tourist attraction and fun center. Fine hotels, motels, dude ranches and resorts offer Western hospitality and friendliness at their best. Reno is a convention city and a well-known year-round sports center, offering among other national events, professional golf tournaments. Skiing and snow sports are great attractions at nearby Mount Rose and Slide Mountain, this area fast becoming one of the best known in the country.

Situated on the Truckee River, which bisects the city, Reno has fine churches, schools, libraries and museums. The University of Nevada with the famed Mackay School of Mines is located here. Reno is a city of beautiful residences, of sparkling emerald lawns and choice rose gardens. At night the myriads of glittering neon lights transform it into a magic city of Arabian Nights.

Nevada, sixth in area and 48th in population, offers many attractions to the tourist and home owner. Nevada takes pride in her historical heritage and her Western traditions. For a happy holiday, for romance, drama and adventure, we welcome you to Nevada.

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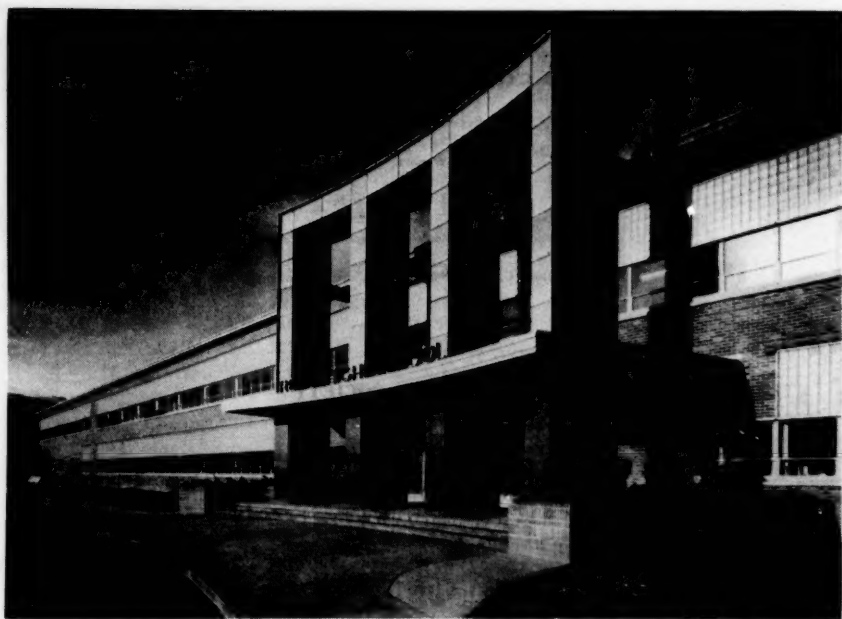
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RENO HIGH SCHOOL

The new \$3,000,000 Reno High School, completed in August 1951 and located on a 51-acre site, was the culmination of four years of planning by the Board of Trustees, Architects Ferris and Erskine, the Superintendent of Schools and the high school staff in an effort to provide the finest and most functional school facilities for its anticipated 1500 students. To insure a completely earthquake resistant structure, four buildings were nestled together with two-inch separations (connected with accordion copper junctures) to form a simple but symmetrical unity of brick-faced reinforced concrete construction.

Educationally, the building is divided into four areas including gymnasium, dressing and shower rooms, cafeteria, shops and music rooms as an activity area; a library and study hall wing as a quiet sector; a wing to provide science, art, business education and home economics; and the central and connecting wing for general classroom and office area. Unique in its conception is the inclusion of a teacher's office for each classroom so that the teacher may confer with parents, do student counselling on the classroom level, facilitate make-up work and generally to add flexibility for classroom situations.

Soundproofing, large window areas, and a liberal use of pastel colors, each classroom having its individual harmonized color arrangement, has added refreshing differences for students as they pass from class to class during the day, which in turn has made instruction a little easier for the teacher.

All areas of high school instruction, and almost all interests of students are now served through use of this new building. The vocationally inclined students may now take courses in machine shop, automotive shop, electric and gas welding, wood work, architectural and mechanical drawing, business education and home economics. Students desiring to enter the professions or to enter college find offerings of the four sciences, four languages, social studies, mathematics through trigonometry, journalism, speech arts and English. Culturally inclined students may enroll in music, arts and crafts and dramatics while the physically active are offered a well-rounded program of athletics and intermural sports.

It is the consensus of the community that the boy or girl of high school age is being offered splendid opportunities in its new high school plant.

MR. EARL WOOSTER, Supt. of Reno Schools

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D. A. R. Membership

STATE	Number of Chapters	Membership as of February 1, 1953		
		Chapter	At Large	Total
ALABAMA.....	57	2,425	27	2,452
ALASKA.....	2	40	1	41
ARIZONA.....	7	469	15	484
ARKANSAS.....	29	1,279	10	1,289
CALIFORNIA.....	123	6,620	235	6,855
CANAL ZONE.....	1	59		59
COLORADO.....	35	2,393	44	2,437
CONNECTICUT.....	57	5,111	38	5,149
DELAWARE.....	9	437	5	442
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.....	60	3,844	88	3,932
FLORIDA.....	55	3,824	80	3,904
GEORGIA.....	88	5,813	50	5,863
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.....	2	155	4	159
IDAHO.....	10	460	17	477
ILLINOIS.....	114	9,064	107	9,171
INDIANA.....	92	6,685	19	6,704
IOWA.....	90	4,493	30	4,523
KANSAS.....	61	3,300	31	3,331
KENTUCKY.....	68	4,231	27	4,258
LOUISIANA.....	34	1,886	16	1,902
MAINE.....	38	2,097	9	2,106
MARYLAND.....	32	1,753	60	1,813
MASSACHUSETTS.....	104	5,804	58	5,862
MICHIGAN.....	62	4,522	39	4,561
MINNESOTA.....	45	1,883	27	1,910
MISSISSIPPI.....	42	2,409	24	2,433
MISSOURI.....	88	5,015	54	5,069
MONTANA.....	13	672	7	679
NEBRASKA.....	45	2,309	15	2,324
NEVADA.....	5	187	3	190
NEW HAMPSHIRE.....	37	1,935	6	1,941
NEW JERSEY.....	83	5,397	88	5,485
NEW MEXICO.....	11	579	3	582
NEW YORK.....	177	14,579	268	14,847
NORTH CAROLINA.....	83	4,382	72	4,454
NORTH DAKOTA.....	9	286	13	299
OHIO.....	124	8,749	84	8,833
OKLAHOMA.....	38	2,157	16	2,173
OREGON.....	30	1,291	6	1,297
PENNSYLVANIA.....	132	12,737	101	12,838
PUERTO RICO.....	1	26		26
RHODE ISLAND.....	23	1,082	5	1,087
SOUTH CAROLINA.....	57	2,645	32	2,677
SOUTH DAKOTA.....	15	432	5	437
TENNESSEE.....	85	3,907	32	3,939
TEXAS.....	87	6,450	90	6,540
UTAH.....	2	204	7	211
VERMONT.....	31	1,358	6	1,364
VIRGINIA.....	96	5,143	92	5,235
WASHINGTON.....	40	1,986	34	2,020
WEST VIRGINIA.....	45	3,285	27	3,312
WISCONSIN.....	46	2,207	33	2,240
WYOMING.....	10	432	8	440
FOREIGN: CHINA.....	1	30		30
CUBA.....	1	61		61
ENGLAND.....	1	29		29
FRANCE.....	2	72		72
ITALY.....	1	30		30
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.....	1	28		28
AT LARGE.....			29	29
TOTAL.....	2,737	170,738	2,197	172,935

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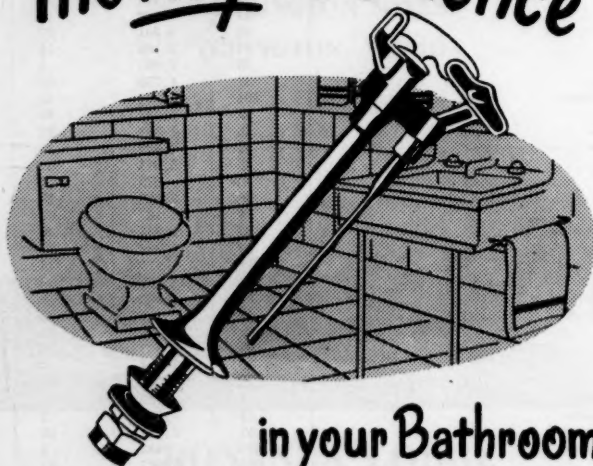
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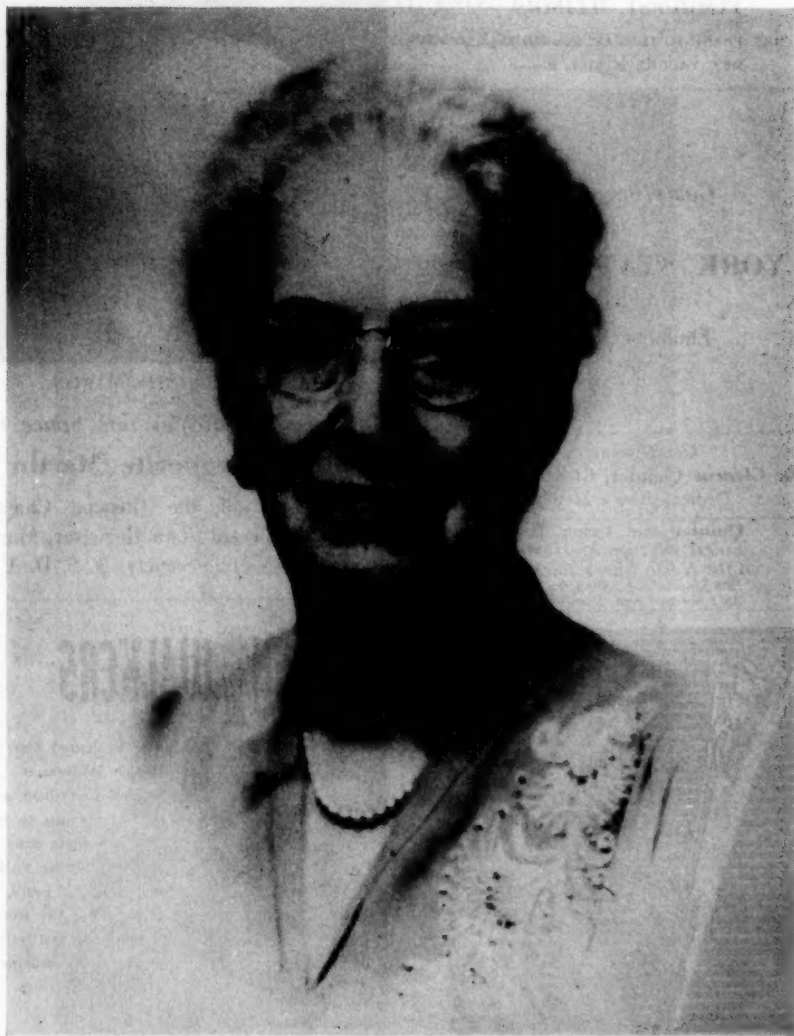
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1953, Illinois State Society, N. S. D. A. R.

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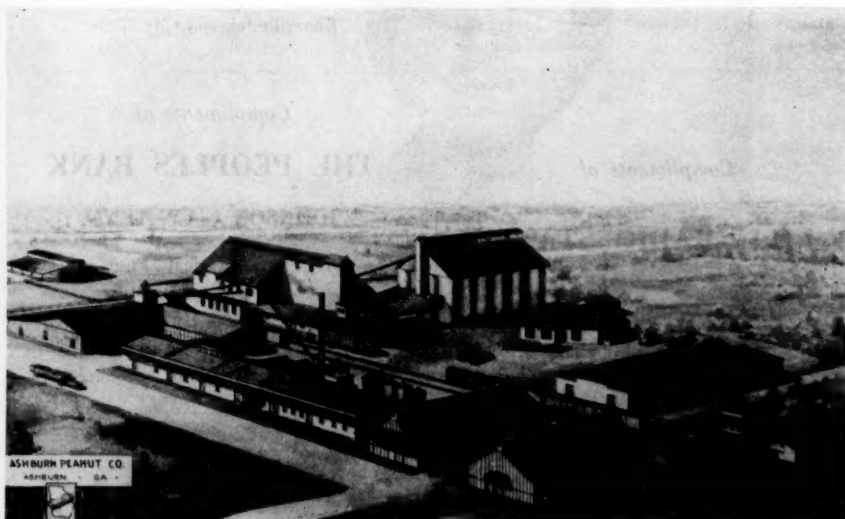
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Johnson City, Tennessee
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State Regent 1933-1935
Proudly Presented By the
JOHN SEVIER CHAPTER
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With the Chapters

(Continued from page 666)

Green School; Cordell Hull Club at Woodmont School; and Baxter Seminary Club at Baxter, Tenn. Prizes of \$20 were awarded students from the two local schools for the most outstanding essays on different phases of Americanism. Medals and citations will be awarded the most outstanding pupils of the schools at commencement, the decision being made by the faculty of the schools.

Also at the meeting members brought books which they donated for a Cumberland Chapter D. A. R.-J. A. C. Book-Shelf for Julia Green School.

Noticeably prominent has been the work of our Chairman of Approved Schools, Mrs. Y. W. Haley, who has sent 96 lbs. of clothing valued at \$192 to Kate Duncan Smith D. A. R. School, planning another box in May.

The work of our Human Conservation Chairman, Mrs. T. C. McEwen, must not be overlooked as by her wonderful report one can see that the members of Cumberland Chapter realize love, sympathy, and understanding go hand-in-hand where our fellowman is concerned.

We had a very fine radio address given February 22 over Radio Station WSIX by our beloved Chairman of Radio, Mrs. J. F. Draughon.

Mrs. Earl P. Calvin, *Regent*

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And because we have fully accepted these responsibilities, we will go home at night feeling that we have earned a place among those who serve mankind.



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DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION**
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Oklahoma's Patriot

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM SHAFER KEY, U. S. Army Res. (Ret.), distinguished citizen-soldier, is named on Oklahoma's Patriot Stone in the D. A. R. Memorial Bell Tower at Valley Forge. He was born at Dudleyville, Alabama, October 6, 1889. He served as Captain in the Oklahoma National Guard on the Mexican Border in 1916. Overseas in World War I, he was with the Seventh Division as Lieutenant Colonel when Germany surrendered in 1918, and subsequently served with the National Guard 20 years, reaching the rank of Major General.

He was mobilized as Major General of the 45th Division, United States Army, September 16, 1940, and developed the 45th Division into one of the most efficient combat organizations in the history of American arms. Transferred to the European Theatre, London, as Provost Marshal General in October, 1942, he served as Commanding General of the U. S. Forces in Iceland (1943-44), and was Commander of the U. S. Forces in Hungary and Chief of the U. S. Section, Allied Control Commission (1945-46). His many decorations include distinguished service medals and

Knight Commander Order of Falcon, Iceland.

The University of Oklahoma Conferred its highest honor, the Distinguished Service Citation, on General Key in 1948, for his great public service and his leadership in civic progress. The Oklahoma City University conferred upon him the degree of LL.B. (Hon.) in 1950.

General Key makes his home in Oklahoma City where he is an independent oil and gas operator with business properties in several western states. He is active as director or trustee of many business, civic or cultural organizations, including President of the Oklahoma Historical Society. His Masonic interests include 33rd degree, Sovereign Grand Inspector General in Oklahoma of the Supreme Council Scottish Rite Masonry.

General and Mrs. Key, the former Irene Genevieve Davis, are the parents of William S. Key, Jr., Genevieve (Mrs. William Lee Harper), and Captain Robert C. Key (graduate, West Point, 1946).

Muriel H. Wright
Associate Editor
The Chronicles of Oklahoma

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Greetings from

PELICAN CHAPTER

Shreveport, Louisiana

God, in His infinite wisdom, has called unto Him our friend and associate,

Annie Laurie Roumain Moody

long a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Even while sorrowing, our hearts are warm in remembering her many contributions to the work of this organization. She was a state officer, a chapter officer, and many times a committee chairman.

Her numerous and varied services for the work of our Daughters of the American Revolution endeared her to many members. Her gracious hospitality will be long remembered by members of this chapter as well as visiting state and national officers. Her home was always open to honor D. A. R. celebrities.

Her fine record of activities in her church and her community is a great satisfaction to all those who knew her. She lived a rich, useful life, holding out a helping hand to many who needed help.

Let us bow our heads in memory of this departed member.

Almighty God, we remember before Thee this day Annie Laurie Roumain Moody to whom we are bound in the bond of friendship and service, and we pray Thee that she may ever find fulfillment in the joyful service of Thy heavenly kingdom; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE BATON ROUGE CHAPTER, N. S. D. A. R.

Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Composed by—Virginia Wilkinson Tucker (Mrs. J. A.), Chapter Historian

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DELAWARE—THE FIRST STATE

Although Delaware is one of the smallest States in the Union, the 1950 census gives it credit as being the seventh fastest growing, and, of course, no one can take from it the proud title of "First State." This was earned when statesmen met on December 7, 1787, and ratified the Constitution of the United States.

Delaware has gone a long way since then. Today it is known as the Chemical Capital of the world because of the massive experimental stations of du Pont, Atlas, Hercules and other major companies. It also leads the world in production of fibre, glazed kid leather, braided rubber hose and has the largest single cotton dyeing and finishing works in the world.

Despite this great growth and prosperity, Delaware has never forgotten its heritage as "The First State"—or the part its leaders played in forming a new government which was to become a symbol for free people everywhere. It tries to preserve those things connected with its past, and looking to a prolonged prosperity, clings to that to which it owes its firm foundation.

Take Lewes, Delaware, for instance. It was first settled by the Dutch in 1631, but the Colony was wiped out within a year by Indian massacres. The Zwaanendael Museum there attracts hundreds of visitors annually and has in its collection items which archeologists still find in the area after three centuries.

In New Castle there are the Amstel House and Dutch House, both with period furnishings and priceless objects of pre-Revolutionary War days and the years immediately following. The State Archives and State Museum in Dover also help to bind the past to the present. Dover has been the State Capital since 1777, with New Castle as its former seat of government. (Incidentally, a Day in Old Dover will be held on Saturday, May 2, and Old New Castle Day festivities are scheduled on May 16. Many homes are open to the public on these days—making a visit worthwhile.)

Lately thoughts have turned to the John Dickinson Home, south of Dover. Dickinson was known as the "penman of the Revolution" and the author of the Articles of Confederation which preceded the U. S. Consti-

tution. This home became state property in 1952. An organization known as "Friends of John Dickinson" hope to refurbish the Georgian type home and the state will equip it as another museum. This, so far as possible, will house Dickinson memorabilia. Heading this project is Mr. Theodore Marvin, a Vice President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

It was Caesar Rodney who made the 90-mile trek on horseback from Dover to Philadelphia to vote for Independence in 1776. John Hazzard, Sussex County soldier of that day, was helmsman on the boat when Washington made his famous Delaware Crossing at Trenton, New Jersey. The American Flag was first flown in battle at Cooch's Bridge on September 3, 1777, according to tradition. This was the only battle of the Revolution fought on Delaware soil. In more modern times, Delaware has added another first—having established the first tuberculosis sanatorium exclusively for Negro patients.

The state's agriculture rates high, with Sussex County ranking top among the producing counties of the nation. There, millions of broiler chickens are raised and marketed annually, and great quantities of fruits and vegetables are grown, then canned or quick frozen. Delaware and Rehoboth Bays, along with small rivers near them, furnish beds for oystering which is still a major occupation for hundreds of people.

Delaware has 14 miles of coast line along the Atlantic Ocean, which offers wonderful recreational opportunities. Its 40-odd inland lakes, state forests and parks, give increased outlets for tourists and recreation seekers. Its 3,000 miles of highways are well kept. Route 13, known as the Ocean Hiway, is dual for nearly 100 miles, threading its way through the length of the state to the Maryland border.

Delawareans are proud of the expansion, growth and contribution which they make to today's American scene. However, they never hesitate to look backward, and remembering those early pioneers and their passion for peace and progress, always endeavor to keep faith with their historic past, which, after all, made the First State possible.

THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY, N. S. D. A. R.

THE DELAWARE STATE OFFICERS CLUB

and

THE NINE DELAWARE CHAPTERS

MATINECOCK CHAPTER
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Honors

MRS. HAROLD E. ERB

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This Page is Dedicated to

MRS. ANTHONY M. RIES, State Regent

And member of the Cheyenne Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution
For Her Civic and Patriotic Leadership in our Community
Cheyenne, Wyoming

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1950 - 1953



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Daughters of the American Revolution**

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New Jersey



State Society of New Jersey
Daughters of the American Revolution

Honoring

MRS. RALPH W. GREENLAW

State Regent of New Jersey

1950 - 1953



**State Society of New Jersey
Daughters of the American Revolution**

Massachusetts Chapter Founders Society

THERE is an unique D. A. R. group known as the Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapter Founders Society. In 1911 several founders of Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapters banded together to form this group, under the leadership of Miss Marion Brazier. Eleven people were at the preliminary meeting on October 7, 1911, including Miss Floretta Vining, fiery editor and friend of Presidents, for whom the Massachusetts Colonial bedroom in our Washington headquarters is named. Miss Marion Longfellow, relative of the poet, and other well-known people have added their names to the roster of members which today numbers thirteen founders, who are active, and two honorary or inactive founders. Besides these, there are over 100 sustaining members known as Associate Members.

The objects of the Society are to promote an increased spirit of fellowship among Chapter Founders; to assist Organizing Regents in every possible way; to extend and support the work of the National Society; and to encourage formation of similar organizations in other States.

In order to accomplish these goals, the Founders, as they are informally known, a very small group in themselves, have invited others to become Associates. Anyone asked deems it an honor. To be a Founder, Actual or Associate carries a certain prestige!

Four Real Founders are members of the State Advisory Board of Massachusetts. Mrs. Edward Jay, State Treasurer, founded the Mansfield Chapter. Mrs. Ewos Bishop, State Historian, founded the Capt. Elisha Jackson Chapter. Mrs. Edward Everett Sawyer, State Registrar, founded the Major Simon Willard Chapter; and Mrs. Hilyer George Senning founded Contentment Chapter and serves as Assistant State Treasurer.

Among prominent Associate Members are the State Regent, Mrs. Alfred Williams; the State Vice Regent, Mrs. James J. Hepburn; Mrs. Warren S. Currier, Recording Secretary General; and Mrs. Rus-

sell William Magna, Honorary President General. The list includes other ex-National and ex-State Officers.

Meeting four times a year in Boston, the group is purely social. They wear distinctive insignia, the Associates' pins similar to those of the actual Founders, and bearing the designation "Associate."

The State Regent, Mrs. Williams, graciously honored the Founders by having a reception for them at the State Fall Meeting in Swampscott in 1950. The following year the Founders reciprocated by inviting all the State membership present at the Fall Meeting at Swampscott to attend a reception for them honoring Mrs. Williams; Mrs. James B. Patton, President General; and other National Officers present. This auspicious occasion celebrated the Fortieth Anniversary of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapter Founders Society.

Each year the group has a Christmas party which Mrs. William H. Pouch, Honorary President General, their encouraging and faithful supporter, makes every effort to attend, traveling all the way to Boston from New York.

This past year the Christmas party was held at the Hotel Touraine on December 18. After a luncheon, the members and guests enjoyed the delightful music of Miss Alice Bailey, pianist, and Mrs. Weston Clapp, violinist. Mrs. Currier, Recording Secretary General, gave an exquisite reading from "The Other Wise Man." Carols were sung, and gifts were exchanged.

As a means of fostering and encouraging good international relations, guests of honor at the luncheon and entertainment were Mr. C. L. S. Barber, British Consul General, and Mrs. Barber; Mrs. S. Rolls, British Vice-Consul; and two staff members, Mrs. Scotson, and Mrs. Martin. The British Consulate General had entertained the Founders in October at a tea.

The Massachusetts D. A. R. Chapter Founders would welcome correspondence with States wishing to organize a similar society.

Mabelle S. Senning, *President*

Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, while attending the Kentucky State Conference, was commissioned a "Kentucky Colonel."

**GREETINGS FROM
NEW HAMPSHIRE DAUGHTERS**

Mrs. Hiram W. Johnson, *State Regent*

In Loving Tribute to the Memory of

Mrs. James B. Austin

State Regent, 1950-52

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MRS. JAMES TERRELL OWEN, SR.

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Elloree is an Indian word, meaning "The Home I Love."

We are near the home of Generals Thomas Sumter and Francis Marion, of Revolutionary fame. Historic Fort Watson, scene of a Revolutionary battle and recently marked by the South Carolina Daughters of the American Revolution, is very near us. It is one of the few remaining Indian mounds. The Battle of Eutaw Springs was fought a few miles from Elloree. A splendid marker was placed there years ago.

Located in Lower Carolina, we are close to the beautiful Santee-Cooper Lakes, named for Generals Marion and Moultrie.

We are a lovely little city of fine churches, good schools and pretty homes. Camellias and azaleas grow in profusion and perfection here. Many can be seen in our City Park.

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Caloosahatchee
Gainesville
Halpatiokee
John McDonald
Ponce De Leon
Sara De Soto
Francis Broward
Abigail Wright
Chamberlain

Jonathan Dickinson
Abigail Bartholomew
Colonel Arthur Erwin
Fort San Nicholas
Edward Rutledge
Katherine Livingston
St. Andrews Bay
Caroline Brevard
Captain Alexander
Quarrier

Everglades
Himmarshee
Boca Ciega
Clearwater
Ponte Vedra
Cape Florida
Indian River
Coral Gables
Echebucassa
Jane Sheldon

Additions to National Honor Roll of Chapters Building Fund

Continued through February 28, 1953

ARKANSAS

- L'Anguille
- ** Marion
- Robert Rosamond

CALIFORNIA

- * Cachinetac
- Los Altos
- * Sacramento

COLORADO

- Elbridge Gerry
- * Mount Lookout
- * Uncompahgra

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- * Ann Hill
- * Army & Navy
- * Our Flag

GEORGIA

- ** Brunswick

ILLINOIS

- ** Cahokia Mound
- ** Dixon
- * Dorothy Quincy
- * High Prairie Trail
- * Kankakee
- * Mount Carmel
- Princeton-Illinois
- * Skokie Valley

INDIANA

- Kentland

IOWA

- * Abigail Adams
- ** Dubuque
- * James Harlan

KANSAS

- ** Atchison
- ** Cofachique
- ** Isabella Weldin

LOUISIANA

- ** Attakapas
- ** Avoyelles
- * Dorcheat
- ** Loyalty
- Robert Harvey

MAINE

- Esther Eayres
- ** Mary Dillingham
- * Mary Kelton Dummer

MASSACHUSETTS

- ** Lydia Cobb

MICHIGAN

- * Lewis Cass
- * Sarah Ann Cochran

MINNESOTA

- Nathan Hale
- * North Star

MISSOURI

- Columbian
- ** Dorcas Richardson
- ** General John Sullivan
- * Guild
- Jane Randolph Jefferson
- * Jauffione
- ** Major Molly
- Montgomery
- Osage
- Pike County
- ** Rachel Donelson
- * William White

NEBRASKA

- Lone Willow

NEW HAMPSHIRE

- ** Molly Aiken
- ** Submitt Wheatley

NEW JERSEY

- * Crane's Ford
- ** Eagle Rock
- Jersey Blue
- * Oak Tree
- Sarah Stilwell
- * William Peterson

NEW YORK

- * Anne Hutchinson
- * Captain John Harris
- ** Catherine Schuyler
- ** Gansevooort
- * Oneida
- ** Orleans
- ** Owasco
- ** Ruth Lyon Bush

NORTH CAROLINA

- * Hickory Tavern

OHIO

- * Black Swamp
- * Catharine Greene
- ** Fort McArthur
- Kokosing
- Marietta
- ** Mary Stanley

OKLAHOMA

- ** Lawton

OREGON

- * Mount Hood
- ** Winema

PENNSYLVANIA

- * Harrisburg

TENNESSEE

- * Lieutenant James Shepperd
- * Long Island

VIRGINIA

- Ketocin
- ** Nathaniel Bacon
- ** North Hampton County

WEST VIRGINIA

- ** Trans-Alleghany

WISCONSIN

- * Fort Perrot
- * George Reams
- * Joseph Marest
- Munedoo

- * indicates Gold Awards
- ** indicates Gold Awards with previous listing as Silver Award
- no * indicates Silver Award

1429 Gold Badge Honor Roll Chapters

121 Silver Badge Honor Roll Chapters as of February 28, 1953

BLUE STARS ON GOLD BADGES

ONE BLUE STAR—\$1 per member

ALABAMA

- Cahawba, Conecuh, Lieutenant M. Wilcox,
- Light Horse Harry Lee, Needham Bryan

ARIZONA

- Charles Trumbull Hayden

CALIFORNIA

- Gaspar de Portola, Los Padres, Sacramento,
- Santa Clara

COLORADO

- Colorado, Sarah Platt Decker

IDAHO

- Ee-dah-how

ILLINOIS

- Abraham Lincoln, Cahokia Mound, Daniel
- McMillan, Fort Armstrong, James Halstead, Sr.,
- Kuilka, North Shore, Sauk Trail, Stephen
- Decatur

INDIANA

- Benejamin du Bois

KANSAS

- Betty Washington, Cofachique, Courtney-Spalding,
- General Edward Hand, Hannah Jameson,
- John Haupt, Molly Foster Berry, Polly Ogden

LOUISIANA

- Heirome Gaines, Manchac

MAINE

- Eunice Farnsworth, Patience Stanley

MASSACHUSETTS

- Agawam, Brigadier General James Brickett,
- Dorothy Brewer, Dorothy Quincy Hancock,
- Menotomy, Nelly Custis Lewis, Old Mendon

MICHIGAN

- General Josiah Harmar, Marquette

MINNESOTA

- St. Anthony Falls

MISSISSIPPI

- Mississippi Delta

MISSOURI

- Dorcas Richardson, Nancy Hunter

NEW JERSEY

- Saddle River

NEW MEXICO

- Dona Ana

NEW YORK

- Tarrytown

NORTH CAROLINA

- Hickory Tavern, Major Reading Blount

OHIO

- Ann Simpson Davis, Colonel William Crawford,
- Hannah Crawford, Massillon, Sarah Copus,
- Wooster Wayne

OKLAHOMA

- Muskogee-Indian Territory

PENNSYLVANIA

- Jacob Ferree, Lansdowne

RHODE ISLAND

- Beacon Pole Hill, Block Island, General Nathanael Greene, John Eldred, Moswansicut

TENNESSEE

- Captain William Lytle, Fort Nashborough,
- Rachel Stockley Donelson, Zachariah Davies

TEXAS

- James Blair, John McKnitt Alexander, Mary
- Esham Keith, Nacogdoches

VIRGINIA

- Fort Trial, Patrick Henry

WEST VIRGINIA

- Borderland, Colonel John Evans, Colonel Morgan Morgan

WISCONSIN

- Appleton

TWO BLUE STARS—\$2 per member—

- # indicates previously listed as 1-Blue Star

ALABAMA

- # Jones Valley

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield, California, John Rutledge,
Oakland, # Santa Ana

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Colonel John Washington, # Sarah Franklin

ILLINOIS

Belleville, # Downers Grove, # Fort Payne,
Illini, # Kaskaskia, # La Grange-Illinois,
Le Portage, # Park Ridge

KANSAS

Eunice Sterling, # Fort Supply Trail,
Dodge City, # Henry Dawson, # Newton,
Peleg Gorton

LOUISIANA

Attakapas, # Baton Rouge, # Galvez, # Long
Leaf Pine, # New Iberia, # Tallulah

MAINE

Amariscoggin, # Elizabeth Wadsworth

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Oak

MISSISSIPPI

Nahoula

MISSOURI

Elizabeth Benton, # Jefferson

NEW JERSEY

Ann Whitall

NEW YORK

New Rochelle, # Southampton Colony

NORTH CAROLINA

Aldred Moore, # Battle of Elizabethtown,
Benjamin Cleveland, # Betsy Dowdy,
John Penn, # Joseph Montfort, # Stamp
Defiance, # Major General Robert Howe

OHIO

Elyria, # Oxford Caroline Scott

OKLAHOMA

Frances Scott Walker

RHODE ISLAND

Captain Stephen Olney, # Colonel Chris-
topher Greene, # Sarah Scott Hopkins

SOUTH CAROLINA

Daniel Morgan

TENNESSEE

Bonny Kate, # Mary Blount, # Sarah
Hawkins

TEXAS

Big Bend, # Fort Bend, # John Everett, Lieu-
tenant William Brewer

VIRGINIA

Major George Gibson

WEST VIRGINIA

Colonel Charles Lewis, # John Young

WISCONSIN

Eli Pierce

WYOMING

Jacques Laramie

THREE BLUE STARS—\$3 per member—

indicates previously listed as 1-Blue or
2-Blue Stars

ALABAMA

Captain William Davis, # Fort Conde, # Gen-
eral Sumter

ARIZONA

Coconino

CALIFORNIA

Beverly Hills, # El Camino Real, # Espe-
ranza, # Felipe de Neve, # La Jolla, # Letitia
Coxe Shelby, # Long Beach, # Los Gatos,
Milly Barrett, # Peyton Randolph, # Presi-
dio, # San Antonio, # Santa Anita

COLORADO

Peace Pipe

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American Liberty, # Captain Molly Pitcher,
Capitol, # Mary Desha, # Judge Lynn

FLORIDA

De Soto, # Indian River

ILLINOIS

Barbara Standish

INDIANA

Vanderburg

KANSAS

Captain Jesse Leavenworth, Fort Larned,
Martha Loving Ferrell

MASSACHUSETTS

Contentment, # Framingham, # Parson
Roby

MISSOURI

Rhoda Fairchild

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Colonel Samuel Ashley

NEW JERSEY

Kate Alyesford, # Major Joseph Bloomfield,
Moorestown

NEW YORK

Colonel Aaron Ogden, # Suffolk

NEW MEXICO

Lew Wallace

NORTH CAROLINA

Battle of Charlotte, # Caswell Nash,
Colonel Frederick Hambright, # Colonel
Robert Rowan, # Davie Poplar, # General
James Moore

OHIO

Ann Spafford, # Cincinnati, # Coppecaw,
George Clinton, Hannah Emerson Dustin,
Washington Court House

OKLAHOMA

Wunagisa

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, # Presque Isle

RHODE ISLAND

Captain Stephen Olney, # Catherine Littlefield Greene, # Colonel Christopher Greene, # Colonel William Barton, # Gaspee, # Sarah Scott Hopkins, # Woonsocket

TENNESSEE

French Lick, # John Sevier

TEXAS

Ralph Ripley

VIRGINIA

Shadwell

WASHINGTON

Ranier

WISCONSIN

Racine

WEST VIRGINIA

Elizabeth Ludington Hagans

OVERSEAS

Philippine Islands

FOUR BLUE STARS—\$4 per member—

indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ARKANSAS

William Strong

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena, # Santa Lucia

COLORADO

Monte Vista

KANSAS

Byrd Prewitt, # James Ross

LOUISIANA

Galvez, # Moses Shelby

MASSACHUSETTS

Jonathan Hatch

MISSISSIPPI

Doak's Treaty

NEW YORK

Manhattan, # Ruth Floyd Woodhull

RHODE ISLAND

Esek Hopkins

TENNESSEE

Admiral David Farragut

FIVE BLUE STARS—\$5 per member—

indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ALABAMA

Tidence Lane

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Continental Dames, # Thomas Marshall

KANSAS

Minisa

MASSACHUSETTS

Old Hadley

MISSOURI

William White

NEW JERSEY

General David Forman

VIRGINIA

Freedom Hill

SIX BLUE STARS—\$6 per member—

indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

MASSACHUSETTS

Mercy Warren

NEW YORK

Katherine Pratt Horton Buffalo

EIGHT BLUE STARS—\$8 per member—

indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

NEW JERSEY

David Demorest

NINE BLUE STARS—\$9 per member—

indicates previously listed as Blue Stars

ILLINOIS

Mary Little Deere

175 Chapters have 1 Blue Star
 194 Chapters have 2 Blue Stars
 311 Chapters have 3 Blue Stars
 35 Chapters have 4 Blue Stars
 10 Chapters have 5 Blue Stars
 8 Chapters have 6 Blue Stars
 3 Chapters have 7 Blue Stars
 1 Chapter has 8 Blue Stars
 2 Chapters have 9 Blue Stars
 1 Chapter has 11 Blue Stars
 1 Chapter has 12 Blue Stars
 1 Chapter has 13 Blue Stars
 1 Chapter has 14 Blue Stars
 1 Chapter has 20 Blue Stars
 767 Chapters have 3-Pin Awards

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TWO BLUE STAR STATES—Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia

THREE BLUE STAR STATES—Rhode Island

ALL-GOLD STAR STATES—District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Montana (as of January 1953)

As of March 26, the National Society's building debt had been reduced to \$69,000, an outstanding record for the year. By April 6 it was down to \$59,000.

MRS. ALBERT J. RASMUSSEN
STATE REGENT OF NEBRASKA, 1952-1954



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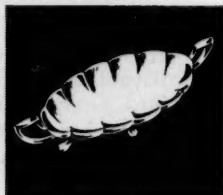
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List of Chapters giving \$1 per member for the Memorial Bell Tower, *February 1953*. Membership based as of June 1st, 1950, for the 100% contribution.

ALABAMA—Cahawba, Canebrake, Conecuh, Jones Valley, Lewis, Matthew Smith, Needham Bryan, Ozark, Princess Sehoy, Tristan de Luna.

ARIZONA—Yuma.

CALIFORNIA—La Jolla.

COLORADO—Shavano.

DELAWARE—Colonel Armwell Long, Colonel David Hall, Colonel Haslet.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Army and Navy, Colonel John Donelson, Monticello.

FLORIDA—John Macdonald, Jonathan Dickinson, St. Andrews Bay.

ILLINOIS—Alida C. Bliss, Asa Cottrell, Cambridge, Eli Skinner, Fort Massac, General Macomb, George Rogers Clark, Kaskaskia, Lagrange-Illinois, Martha Ibbetson, Mary Little Deere, North Shore, Park Ridge, Shadrach Bond, Toussaint du Bois.

IOWA—Artesia, James Harlan, Ladies of the Lake, Open Fire.

KANSAS—Dodge City, Lois Warner, Martha Loving Ferrell, Smoky Hill.

MASSACHUSETTS—Amos Mills, Colonel John Robinson, General Joseph Badger, General William Shepard, Hannah Winthrop, Lexington, Lydia Darrah, Mercy Warren, Mount Grace, Natick, Nelly Custis Lewis, Old Colony, Old Concord, Olde Redding.

MICHIGAN—Ezra Parker, Lewis Cass.

MINNESOTA—Nathan Hale.

MISSISSIPPI—Chakchiuma.

MISSOURI—Hannibal, Missouri Pioneers,

Nancy Hunter, Nodaway, Rhoda Fairchild, Salem.

NEBRASKA—Betsey Hager.

NEVADA—Toiyabe.

NEW JERSEY—Haddonfield, Red Bank.

NEW YORK—Major Thomas Wickes, Salamanca, Seawanhaka.

NORTH CAROLINA—Halifax Resolves, John Grady, Martha Pettigrew.

OHIO—Beech Forest, Colonel Jonathan Bayard Smith, Colonel William Crawford, George Clinton, Joseph Spencer, Nabby Lee Ames.

OKLAHOMA—Frances Scott Walker.

PENNSYLVANIA—Allegetwe, Colonel Hugh White, Colonel Richard McCalister, Fort McClure, Indiana County, Renovo, Robert Morris, Sally Wister, Tunkhannock, Pittsburgh, Washington County, Wayne.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Daniel Morgan.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Mary Chilton.

TENNESSEE—Adam Dale, Captain William Driver, Chief John Ross, Clement Scott, Hatchie, John Sevier, Tullahoma.

TEXAS—Lady Washington, Lieutenant William Brewer.

UTAH—Golden Spike.

VIRGINIA—Doctor Elisha Dick, Fairfax County.

WEST VIRGINIA—Borderland, Colonel Charles Lewis.

WISCONSIN—Beloit, Joseph Marest, Racine.

States that are 100 per cent:
Rhode Island
Delaware
District of Columbia
Utah

The Sixth Annual Seminars on American Culture will be held July 5-11 in Cooperstown, New York, under the auspices of the New York State Historical Association.

Honoring
MRS. HAROLD C. JOHNSON
 CRANSTON, R. I.
 STATE REGENT OF RHODE ISLAND, 1950-1953



The Rhode Island State Officers of the Daughters of the American Revolution and twenty-three Rhode Island Chapters are proud to honor Mrs. Harold C. Johnson for her tireless devotion to the work in our state, her warm friendliness and inspiring leadership.

Bristol Chapter, 1891
 Gaspee Chapter, 1892
 Pawtucket Chapter, 1892
 Woonsocket Chapter, 1893
 Narragansett Chapter, 1895
 General Nathanael Greene Chapter, 1895
 William Ellery Chapter, 1896
 Phebe Greene Ward Chapter, 1896

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, 1898
 Colonel William Barton Chapter, 1909
 Rhode Island Independence Chapter, 1910
 Esck Hopkins Chapter, 1919
 Catherine Littlefield Greene Chapter, 1921
 Moswansicutt Chapter, 1926
 John Eldred Chapter, 1928
 Governor Nicholas Cooke Chapter, 1931

Colonel Christopher Greene Chapter, 1932
 Beacon Pole Hill Chapter, 1932
 Pettaquamscutt Chapter, 1933
 Sarah Scott Hopkins Chapter, 1933
 Captain Stephen Olney Chapter, 1934
 Major William Taggaret Chapter, 1940
 Block Island Chapter, 1943

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Mrs. Frank R. Rynex, Organizing Regent

Mrs. Lucy T. Day, Past Regent

Mrs. Edna Unruh, Present Regent

Greetings from
Dorothea Henry Chapter, D.A.R.

and

Joseph Gravely Chapter, D.A.R.
 Danville, Virginia

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MARTINSVILLE, VIRGINIA

GEORGE'S

SUPER MARKET

Martinsville's Largest Food Dealer

Compliments of

BURROUGHS-WHITE CHEVROLET CORP.



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Service

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THOMAS JEFFERSON HOTEL

Martinsville Virginia

Compliments of

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Martinsville, Va.

1893

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PIEDMONT TRUST BANK

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"A Friendly Bank in a Growing Community"

McKEE FUNERAL HOME

Air-conditioned Chapel

Phone 4170

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CASH PRODUCE COMPANY

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THE DR. ELISHA DICK CHAPTER, D. A. R.

Alexandria, Virginia

Honors one of its Charter Members

MRS. GEORGE A. SCHELHORN

212 Park Road, Alexandria, Virginia

and recommends to all readers of this magazine the project of collecting

General Mills Coupons to purchase SILVERWARE for THE BLUE RIDGE SCHOOL

LORD CULPEPER HOTEL

and

DINING ROOM

Culpeper Virginia

GATEWAY MOTOR LODGE
Routes 211-29-50 Fairfax, Va.
14 Miles South West of Washington

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HENRICOPOLIS CHAPTER, D.A.R.
Richmond, Virginia

CHARLOTTESVILLE LUMBER COMPANY, INC.
Contractors—Building Supplies
Charlottesville, Va. Established 1893

Compliments of
BOSTON BAKERY
South Boston, Virginia

"Home of Better Values"

LEGGETT'S DEPT. STORE

South Boston Virginia

KETOCTIN CHAPTER, N.S.D.A.R.
Purcellville Virginia
Loudoun County

THE BLUE SHUTTERS
Gifts—Old and New
Purcellville Virginia

GREETINGS

VIRGINIA STATE SOCIETY, D. A. R.

Mrs. Robert V. H. Duncan, State Regent

Try Baumgardner's Bread
Bakers of Quality Products Since 1885

Baumgardner's Bakery
Phone Taneytown, Maryland

Compliments of

C. H. WILLIAMS CO.
Charlottesville's Leading Department Store
Charlottesville, Va.

Greetings from

**COLONEL ABRAM
PENN CHAPTER, D.A.R.**
Stuart, Virginia

In Honor of

Mrs. J. Carroll Melton, Regent

and

Mrs. Milton B. Ames, Chairman
D. A. R. Magazine

Old Donation Chapter, D.A.R.
Norfolk, Virginia

MRS. W. H. LAWSON, Florist
Flowers by Wire Everywhere

Dial 2-8745 South Boston, Va.

SHUMAN'S

In George Washington's Home Town

Pastries - Luncheon - Ice Cream

516 King Street
ALEXANDRIA, VA.

HAGERSTOWN'S SENTINEL

This reproduction of a pre-Revolutionary War Ranger was made in 1789 by a tinsmith named Heiskell, from two sheets of Welsh wrought iron, riveted together as shown. It was used as a weather vane on the original Town Hall in Hagerstown, Md., removed to the second City Hall upon its completion in 1824, and is now carefully preserved as one of the oldest mementos of the city. An exact replica now occupies his place over the Clock Tower on the new City Hall.



"LITTLE HEISKELL"

SCHOOLS . . . CHURCHES . . . PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Allen F. Feeser

CONTRACTORS . . . BUILDERS

ENGINEERS

TANEYTOWN, MD.

CONOCOCHEAQUE CHAPTER

Hagerstown, Maryland

Sends Greetings

MAIDSTONE, INC.Interior Designers • Furniture • Home Furnishings
117 Summit Ave. HAGERSTOWN, MD. Phone 1905Compliments of
RONEY BROS.
Hagerstown, MarylandCompliments of
HAYS, INC.
Hagerstown, Maryland**BENTZ AND DUNN***"The House of Shoes"*

Hagerstown, Md.

COMMUNITY FINANCE SERVICE, INC.Has served Thousands of worthy folks in our community
for the past 33 years.
Tel. 1492**EVERLY'S**

Hagerstown, Maryland

Phone 1344

STEFFEY AND FINDLAY, INC.

Coal, Builders' Supplies, Fuel Oil

M. B. Ridenour, President

Tel. 1600

Hagerstown, Md.

**A SALUTE
TO THE LADIES**

OURS is a Man's world here at Pangborn Corporation in historic Hagerstown, Maryland.

Men with strong muscles fire the blazing cupolas, tap the molten metal, pour it from red hot ladles, make the iron and steel castings for the world-famous Pangborn blast cleaning and dust control machines.

Back of the men—inspiring them to greater achievement and progress—is the love, the power, of our women. Some may have the blood of patriotic Revolutionary ancestors in their veins—all have the loyal pride of America in their hearts.

For this strength and helpfulness, we pay grateful tribute.

Pangborn**HOOD COLLEGE**

A four-year program for women since 1893. Bachelor degree in liberal arts, home economics, teacher education, and nursing.

FREDERICK, MARYLAND

Bikle's Shoe Shop
—INC.—
HAGERSTOWN, MD.**COMPLIMENTS**

OF A

FRIENDGreetings
CHEVY CHASE CHAPTER
Chevy Chase, Md.**THE GENERAL MORDECAI GIST CHAPTER, D.A.R.**
Honors Its Regent—MRS. ROBERT LLOYD JONES
5500 Spring Lake Way, Baltimore 12, Md.Seed Cleaning, Clover Seed, Fertilizer, Lime
HORACE M. MORGAN
Queen Anne, Maryland Telephone, Hillsboro 28WCompliments of
Baltimore Chapter D.A.R.
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Greetings

Col. Tench Tilghman Chapter

Bethesda, Maryland

DO YOU LIKE ANTIQUESIf you're a collector, advanced or just beginning—a serious researcher—or just one of the many thoughtful people intrigued with the "whys and whats" of the past, **SPINNING WHEEL** is planned for you. A national magazine about antiques, **SPINNING WHEEL** offers a wealth of information, enthusiastically and authentically presented. Send 25¢ for the current issue.The **SPINNING WHEEL PUBLISHERS, Inc.**Dept. D Taneytown, Md.
THELMA JUDKINS' ANTIQUES 231 W. READ ST.
Baltimore, MarylandInterested in buying old china, bric-a-brac and furniture
VICTORIAN ANTIQUE SHOP 4650 YORK RD.
Baltimore, Maryland HO 5998
Antiques bought and sold. Furniture repaired, refinished and upholstered.*We Buy, Sell and Exchange*
GENEALOGICAL BOOKS

Catalogs Free Upon Request

SOUTHERN BOOK COMPANY

6 E. Franklin St.

Baltimore 2, Md.

The Spirit of America

(Continued from page 632)

preserved us a nation—the God in whom we trust, the Lord of Hosts who has been with us, the Divine Providence who has brooded over this cradle of liberty with love, tenderness and almighty care.

“Whither the American Spirit”? There is only one way it can go—forward, onward, upward—if we will hold to our moral integrity, if we will maintain our spiritual impetus, if we will keep faith in God untarnished and inviolable in the hearts of the people of a free, independent country.

I beseech you, the Daughters of the American Revolution, to whom the Spirit of America means so much, to be the shock troops in the advance of this spirit. In these days when there is such a lack of moral integrity, when spiritual progress has almost come to a stop, when the rights and freedoms for which your illustrious forebears laid down their lives are being

abused and threatened—maintain your integrity, keep your spirit strong, preserve your priceless heritage. Do this because you are true patriots. Make this a noble country that you can be proud of without reservation. Work and fight for the sake of all who dwell within our borders that their rights, freedoms, and equality shall not be infringed upon or abrogated in any way. Stand before the God from whence all our blessings have come in the knowledge that you have done your part to preserve the one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

I am grateful to you for the opportunity of unburdening my soul of a heavy, oppressive weight—a deep, burning concern for the future of this nation—and the chance to say a word for God and country—the two great causes in the heart of many—which in America are fused in one.

To: The DAUGHTERS of the AMERICAN REVOLUTION—

We suggest—the richest and most enduring gift in your power to bestow—a membership in

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

for your Sons, Brothers, Nephews and perhaps your Husband . . . a gift which will enrich their lives and the lives of their children.



Your own efforts to foster and preserve American Traditions and American Ideals will be more effective, if they, too, are working towards the attainment of the same objectives.

For information, please write to: The Executive Secretary,

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

1227 - 16TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

(Give name, age, address and relationship of prospective member)

Excellent Records for This All-States Issue

THE National Chairman of the D. A. R. MAGAZINE Committee and the MAGAZINE Editor are justly proud of the excellent advertising records for this All-States issue.

Of our 49 State Societies, N.S.D.A.R., including all the States and the District of Columbia, 25 sent advertisements for this issue, or more than half.

Kansas led all the cooperating States in the volume of advertising business for this issue, with almost \$1,000 worth of ads, including page ads honoring President and Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. The State Society took some of the pages. Eunice Sterling Chapter led the Kansas Chapters in the Chapter ads.

Second in advertising for the issue was Nevada, with a total of \$860. The Nevada ads came from two of its five Chapters: Nevada Sagebrush in Reno and Francisco Garcés in Las Vegas. The former Chapter, with Mrs. Fielding Barnett as Chairman, had an able committee composed of Mrs. B. R. Addenbrooke, Mrs. Charles Priest, Mrs. Robert Baker, Mrs. Joseph Gelder and Mrs. O. C. Moulton. Mrs. Robert Z. Hawkins was also responsible for one full page of advertising. The Las Vegas committee included Mrs. H. Rebecca Petersen, Regent, Mrs. Lydell Clement, Mrs. Knute Johansen and Mrs. Francis York.

Third was Illinois, with \$640. Fort Dearborn Chapter led, followed by Governor Bradford and Rockford Chapters.

Fourth came Maryland, with many of its Chapters sending small ads to make a high total, led by Conococheague Chapter.

Fifth, Tennessee. John Sevier Chapter contributed a large proportion of the Tennessee ads.

Sixth, Georgia. Joseph Habersham

Chapter had the highest record for this State.

Seventh, New York. Most money was sent in by Capt. Israel Harris Chapter, closely followed by Col. Aaron Ogden Chapter.

Eighth, Virginia, with a number of the Virginia Chapters participating in the project. One of the requirements for the State Honor Roll in Virginia is sending at least one ad during the year to the MAGAZINE.

Ninth, New Jersey, three pages honoring its three present National Officers.

Tenth, North Dakota. In charge of the advertising there was Mrs. F. S. Hultz, State Recording Secretary, who had to resign the State Regency in Wyoming several years ago after six months of service, when her husband left the University of Wyoming to become President of the North Dakota Agricultural College. The two pages of ads came from Mrs. E. D. Tostevin, Advertising Chairman for Mandan Chapter.

Other States sending ads for this issue included New Hampshire, California, Indiana, District of Columbia, Oklahoma, Florida, Wyoming, South Carolina, Rhode Island, Nebraska, Delaware, Montana, Louisiana, North Carolina and Arkansas.

Maine sent ads but held them for others to be added for Maine pages in the June issue. Missouri will also sponsor the June issue. Nebraska is already working on ads for next September's issue. It is hoped that the advertising campaigns will continue, for they have put the Magazine well "in the black," have meant much for public relations and Chapter commissions, and have enabled the Magazine issues to be much larger and better than would have been possible otherwise.

ORDER FROM D. A. R. MAGAZINE OFFICE

GENEALOGICAL GUIDE—Master Index of Genealogy in D. A. R. MAGAZINE, 1892-1950. \$4 postpaid.

D. A. R. BUILDINGS—32-page illustrated booklet on National D. A. R. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.—50 cents each.

SINGLE COPIES of D. A. R. MAGAZINES—Current and Old—35 cents each.

YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE D. A. R. MAGAZINE—\$2.

Through Junior Eyes

(Continued from page 652)

past two years these Juniors have spent \$3,134.92 to renovate the Pennsylvania Log Library. The building has been rewired, newly roofed, pine paneled, and heated.

To raise the funds to meet the expense of the new heating system, the Juniors of Pennsylvania will hold their third annual Card Party and Bazaar at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia on May 16, 1953. Last year's affair was highlighted by the lovely presence of our President General, Mrs. James B. Patton, for whose support and that of many loyal Seniors, the Pennsylvania Juniors are extremely grateful.

To have had the pleasure of participating in the work of the Juniors of Pennsylvania has been a source of great satisfaction. To have had the privilege of visiting Kate Duncan Smith, as well as Tamassee, and observing in practice our educational program has enabled me to approve with the deepest conviction this welfare work of the D. A. R. To realize that our support of these schools is in accord with the underlying principle of private enterprise is consciously to accept as a life interest the future of Kate Duncan Smith and Tamassee. May we never forget that democratic education is the safeguard of our national heritage, that those who enter to learn, go forth to serve,

"One flag, one land
One heart, one hand
One nation, evermore!"

PATRONIZE OUR ADVERTISERS

"GENEALOGICAL SERVICE WITH CITED AUTHORITY"

(American and Foreign)

BY

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.

GENEALOGISTS AND PUBLISHERS

80-90 EIGHTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Continuing a half century of work in Family Research,
Coats of Arms, Privately Printed Volumes

Publishers of "Colonial and Revolutionary Lineages of America" and other historical and genealogical serial volumes. Correspondence or interviews may be arranged in all parts of the United States



PLACED BY CAPE MAY
PATRIOTS CHAPTER D. A. R.

TODAY

Write
for
This
NEW
Marker
Folder

EVERY Chapter should have this folder on hand for reference. It illustrates colorfully the Newman hand-chased cast bronze markers, famous for quality since 1882.

NEW PRICES INCLUDE DELIVERY TO YOU
Write at once . . . no obligation to you.

NEWMAN BROTHERS, INC.

674 W. 4th St.

Cincinnati 3, Ohio

COATS OF ARMS

Hand painted in full colors

Write for Brochure

Hennessee Studio Heraldic Art

No. 324 W. Thomas Street

Salisbury, North Carolina

"MY KINSMEN"

FAMILY
RECORD BOOKS

make it easy for you to keep record of your ancestry, family history, near relatives, etc. Complete with directions and work sheets. \$2.00 postpaid. A fine present for child or adult. Use a lifetime. Satisfaction or refund.

THEDA KORN GROSS

Jackson Center, Ohio



In Washington Visit
HISTORIC GUNSTON HALL
HOME OF GEORGE MASON

Author of the Declaration of Rights

Open

9:30 A. M. - 5 P. M.

Route 242
Lorton, Virginia

The Ramparts We Watch

(Continued from page 639)

has human qualities, but it is not an institution of men. It originated by an act of God. It takes its life on the first words of Scripture—"In the beginning, God."

Sometimes the church is unpopular because it understands but sin and righteousness and sometimes says, "Thou art the man." Sinners and hypocrites there may be within the church, but they are people who know where their need is satisfied. Knowing all the weaknesses alleged against the church, there is no other institution keeping alive such a genuine sense of God and of high values. It is a living organism, not of those who are perfect, but of those who have found a perfect Lord; not of those who are sinless, but of those who have found a Saviour from sin; not of completely holy men, but of men who worship a Holy God. It is not a company carrying a bunch of keys to unlock the door to every problem, but a people with a master key to the whole of life. It is not a society discussing truth, but a fellowship of the redeemed of God presenting the truth in the person of Christ, our Lord. In spite of persecution from without and secularism and division within, the church is still a "colony of heaven," and it is yet the "salt of the earth." It is of God.

Out of this revelation from God came our civil liberties, our schools, public libraries, our free press, our cherished democracy. These will survive only when their real source, the church, has the complete devotion of the American people. It is only "where the Spirit of the Lord is" that we can nourish and conserve the kind of life that makes us both great and good.

Get \$2000 this Easy Way to help your club charity

We have just developed a *Special Plan* by which clubs can raise up to \$2000 with a minimum of effort—mostly by telephone, if desired. No investment required.

The Mathers Plan has been successfully used again and again by such groups as American Legion, V.F.W., Eastern Star, Church Organizations, Clubs and many more.

If you want to help your club or organization go over the top in meeting its charity-fund quota, send for our free illustrated booklet today.

F. W. MATHERS, DEPT. AB Mt. Ephraim, N. J.

Judd & Detweiler

INCORPORATED

(Established in 1868)

PRINTERS

THIS MAGAZINE IS FROM OUR PRESSES

FLORIDA AVE. & ECKINGTON PLACE
WASHINGTON 2 • D C

SINUS SUFFERERS

AMAZING NEW DISCOVERY — FREE TRIAL

THIS AMAZING NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief from sinus headaches, pressure in forehead, soreness in eyes, aching cheek bones, bridge of nose, top of head, back of head and down neck, can't think straight or see well at times even tho' glasses have been recently fitted, nervousness, dizziness. This new treatment relieves most sinus headaches in few minutes and as general rule soreness in head, face and neck is entirely relieved in short time. No matter how long you have suffered or how chronic your case may be or how many different treatments you have tried or how much money you have spent without results, we believe you will be amazed at the fast relief this amazing new treatment gives you. It has given amazing fast relief to thousands. Write for **FIVE DAY FREE TRIAL**, post paid to you, no cost or obligation except this: when you write for it, it is agreed that you will mail it back at the end of five days if not satisfied, since it is not a sample.

NATIONAL LABORATORIES, — LODI, CALIFORNIA

D. A. R. Magazine Advertising Prizes, 1952-53

SUCH outstanding records were made by States and Chapters in D. A. R. Magazine advertising during the past year that Mrs. Will Ed Gupton, National Chairman, and Miss Gertrude Carraway, Editor, decided to add special prizes for fourth and fifth place winners in both State and Chapter categories, especially since some of the advertising totals were so close. The list of awards for presentation at the Continental Congress follows:

States

- First prize, \$20—Arkansas.
- Second prize, \$10—Ohio.
- Third prize, \$5—Pennsylvania.
- Fourth prize, \$5—Illinois.
- Fifth prize, \$5—West Virginia.

Chapters

- First prize, \$20—Marion Chapter, Fayetteville, Arkansas, Mrs. Leonard L. Baxter, Regent.
- Second prize, \$10—Corpus Christi Chapter, Corpus Christi, Texas, Mrs. David McComb, Regent.
- Third prize, \$5—John Chapman Chapter, Bluefield, West Virginia, Mrs. S. P. Morgan, Regent.
- Fourth prize, \$5—Silver Bow Chapter, Butte, Montana, Mrs. George P. Palmer, Regent.
- Fifth prize, \$5—Fort Miro Chapter, Monroe, Louisiana, Miss Frances Flanders, Regent.

During the year, 42 of the 49 State Societies sent advertisements for our Magazine, a notable record. The Magazine expresses its thanks and appreciation to the following cooperating States:

Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode

Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Another Richmond Church

In the article on "Historic Churches of Early Virginia," published in our March Magazine, instead of St. John's historic church it should have been St. Paul's Church mentioned as the place where Jefferson Davis was worshipping when a courier handed him a message to the effect that General Lee's surrender was imminent. St. John's is the famed church where Patrick Henry made his immortal speech, "Give me liberty or give me death."

Old Copies Needed

The D. A. R. MAGAZINE greatly appreciates the old copies of the February issue sent to the office, at our request, by subscribers. We will be most grateful if other subscribers will send us their used copies of the MAGAZINE for December, 1952; January and February, 1953. Our supply of these issues is practically exhausted, due to heavy orders.

Spell Names Right

In sending in subscriptions, members are earnestly requested to see that names and addresses are given correctly. Postal authorities are very strict about deliveries and must have accurate addresses. It costs the MAGAZINE money to make changes in names and addresses on the subscription stencils.

ORDER BINDERS

Heavy Binders for a Year's Issues of D. A. R. Magazines, \$3 each.

Your name on the Binder in gold, 70 cents extra; year date, 40 cents extra; both name and year date, \$1.

D. A. R. MAGAZINE

1776 D St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

THE NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK OF WASHINGTON

C. F. JACOBSEN, *President*

MAIN OFFICE

613 FIFTEENTH STREET, NORTHWEST

BRANCHES

49TH AND FORDHAM RD., N. W. FIRST AND O STREETS, N. E.

Established 1814

THE OLDEST NATIONAL BANK IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN THE UNITED STATES
TO BE GRANTED TRUST POWERS UNDER THE FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

TELEPHONE: STERLING 3-1308

MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Washington Centennial

(Continued from page 650)

Comcomly to the Clatsop county Historical Society museum in Astoria. The skull was stolen from Comcomly's reputed burial place in 1835, by a young Scottish doctor, Meredith Gairdner. There is much interest in the skull due to the fact that Comcomly's head had been compressed or flattened as was the custom among the aristocratic Indian families. Harvesting the native oysters for shipment to San Francisco and timber were the principal occupations of the early settlers around Willapa Harbor. Eastern Washington had been closed to settlers by military edict. This was removed in 1858 and a crowd of miners thronged into the region. Walla Walla and Spokane became the best known towns.

Daughters of the American Revolution members have written several books dealing with the early history of Washington State. One of the most treasured is "Early Schools of Washington Territory," by Angie Burt Bowden, State Regent, 1915-17. A recent book is by Lelah Jackson Edson of Bellingham's Chief Whatcom chapter;

"The Fourth Corner, Highlights from the Early Northwest." A bronze statue of Dr. Marcus Whitman will be unveiled this Spring in the Nation's Capital, costing \$30,000 the gift of the people of this State.

During 1953 historic spots will be marked; a commemorative postage stamp will be issued from Olympia, pioneer costume balls will be held, and each D. A. R. Chapter in the State has been asked to sponsor some special event in honor of the creating of Washington Territory 100 years ago and over 1,000,000 telephone directories in Washington State have printed on the cover:

"THE WASHINGTON TERRITORIAL STORY

"First, explorers by sea; next, Lewis and Clark by land; then missionaries bringing The White Man's Book of Heaven; finally, thousands of pioneers in covered wagons traveling for months along the Oregon Trail through dust, mud, rain, snow, hail, sickness and death to lay the foundation of a new empire. In observing Washington's Territorial Centennial we honor those pioneers but, of greater importance, we press forward to make that first century a prelude to greater centuries to follow."

American University Offers Course In Genealogical Research

For the fourth year, American University, in cooperation with the Library of Congress and the National Archives and under the sponsorship of the American Society of Genealogists, will hold an *Institute of Genealogical Research*. This is a three weeks' course, beginning in mid-June. It is directed by Meredith B. Colket, Jr., of the National Archives staff, assisted by specialists in various fields of genealogical research. In addition to working in the National Archives, the Library of Congress, and other libraries and record-centers in Washington, visits will be made to the Maryland Hall of Records and the Virginia State Library, at which places "lectures" will be given by staff members as to sources there available.

Some of the subjects to be covered are secondary materials and their use: State, County and church archives: Federal Government records, such as census, pension papers, land records and passenger lists; available materials for various sections of

the country; collection and arrangement of material; migrations, European origins; heraldry; interpretation of evidence and preparation of manuscripts.

This course furnishes an opportunity for one interested in genealogy to spend a profitable "vacation" in Washington. Those interested may secure further information from American University, School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, 1901 F Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

AUX TROIS MOUSQUETAIRES

Restaurant Francais • 820 Connecticut Ave.

The Most Famous French Cuisine in Washington
Luncheon and Dinner—Closed Sunday

HAMILTON ARMS

Coffee House

Dine in the Pine Paneled Georgetown Room

Amid Picturesque Surroundings

Delicious Southern Cooking with Fresh Home-Made Hot Rolls

Serve Yourself At The Salad Bowl

LUNCHEON • TEA • DINNER

31st St. Between M and N, N. W., Opposite Post Office
Washington 7, D. C.

Greetings from

MECKLENBURG CHAPTER

Charlotte, N. C.

and

MRS. J. PERRIN QUARLES

State Chairman, D. A. R. Magazine Advertising

*The lively personal story of a woman doctor's
forty-year crusade in the mountains of North Carolina*

MIRACLE IN THE HILLS

By MARY T. MARTIN SLOOP, M.D., D.A.R.

with LeGETTE BLYTHE



● When Dr. Sloop and her husband first rode into Crossnore in 1909, they found a backwoods community living in the most primitive conditions. Setting up their surgery under a favorite apple tree, they brought medical care and education to the mountain people; sparked the creation of a modern community. "Without the help of the DARs," writes Dr. Sloop, "we would never have been able to expand our facilities as we have done, and we could never have served the boys and girls of our mountain section to the extent that we have."

Now, Dr. Sloop tells their story in her own words: "A fine book which has zest and color and action and style, as delightful a set of characters as you'd meet this side of the Carolina hills, and a heroine who is a very real one."—*N. Y. Herald Tribune*

Illustrated with photographs • \$3.50 at all bookstores

McGRAW-HILL BOOK CO., New York 36, N. Y.

Quiz Program

1. How many Approved Schools are on the National Society's list?
2. For what does the National Society award a prize at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis?
3. To which graduating Cadet at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point goes a National Society award?
4. The U. S. Coast Guard Academy received a National Society prize for what?
5. A prize at the U. S. Merchant Marine Academy is awarded for what by the National Society?
6. How much does a year's subscription to the D. A. R. Magazine cost?
7. Who was the first "First Lady" to live in the White House at Washington?
8. Give the name of the man called "The Michelangelo of the United States Capitol."
9. What was the profession of St. Luke?
10. How many members did the National Society have at its peak of membership up to January 1, 1953?

ANSWERS

1. Thirteen, including the two D. A. R. Schools, Kate Duncan Smith in Alabama and Tamasee in South Carolina.
2. For highest rating in Seamanship.
3. The one with best record in mechanics.
4. Theoretical and Practical Seamanship.
5. Naval Science and Tactics.
6. Two dollars.
7. Abigail Adams.
8. Constantino Brumidi.
9. Physician.
10. In 1931 the National Society's membership was 173,525.

OWEN G. DUNN CO.

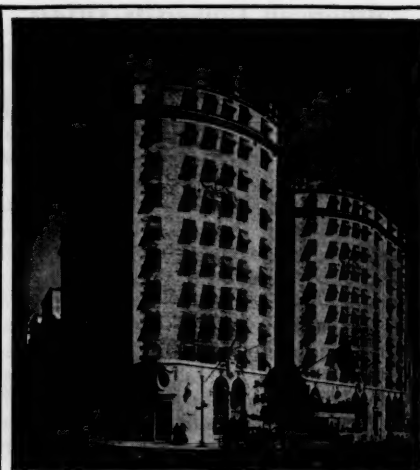
Since the Year 1902

PRINTERS • RULERS • BLANK BOOK MAKERS

Office Equipment and Machines

County Record Books and Business Forms

NEW BERN, N. C.



A NAME OF *International* *Fame*



The Mayflower, in the heart of the Nation's Capital . . . near the White House, embassies and government buildings . . . has long played "host to the world." Famous for its luxurious comfort, fine food and superb service, this distinguished hotel is the residence of many noted personages . . . the scene of internationally-important events . . . and the favorite meeting place of cosmopolitan society in Washington.

COMPLETELY AIR-CONDITIONED

The Mayflower

WASHINGTON, D. C.

C. J. Mack, Vice President & General Manager
A HILTON HOTEL • CONRAD N. HILTON, PRESIDENT

AMONG OUR CONTRIBUTORS

The Rev. George O'Pray is rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Jamestown, N. Y. His article, adapted from an address to the Jamestown Chapter, was sent to our MAGAZINE by Mrs. H. C. Lindros, past Regent.

Dr. Edward L. R. Elson is pastor of the National Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., and a member of the D. A. R. Advisory Committee.

Ethel Wallace (Mrs. Samuel G.) Craig was D. A. R. Chapter Historian, Princeton, N. J., before her death. She was the author of a book and many articles.

Sarah Agnes Wallace, of Washington, D. C., in preparing her article, used manuscripts from the Library of Congress.

Mrs. James Greig Walker, Jr., is a past State Regent of Washington, and a member of the State Advisory Committee for the Washington Centennial.

Miss Mildred E. Wynne is Publicity Chairman for the Pennsylvania Juniors' Benefit Party May 16 and has been active in aiding Approved Schools. She was appointed as a Personal Page for Mrs. James B. Patton, President General, for the 1953 Continental Congress.

Martha McArthur Ross is Press Relations Chairman, Joseph Habersham Chapter, Atlanta, Ga., and a member of the Georgia Historical Society.

We Have No Fear

(Continued from page 640)

God is our loving Father, a Father more kind than any human father, demanding righteousness of us but understanding our weaknesses and failures, for He knoweth our frame and remembereth that we are dust. God is not only loving but all-powerful, and the government of the world is not on our shoulders but on His. He has told us in His word that all things work together for good to those who love Him. We have no Fear that the privileges of worshiping Him, learning of Him, and praying to Him—the most precious privileges we have—will be taken from us, for

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